FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 094 *13 May 1983*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

PRAVDA Comments on Resumption of Geneva Talks [13 May] AA 1
Israelyan Interviewed on Disarmament Talks AA 3
UN Representative's Disarmament Speech Reported AA 5
PRAVDA Reviews Reaction to Andropov Interview [12 May] AA 6

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Chief Editor Interviewed by Japan's Media CC 1
Expulsions, Afghanistan, SS-20's [NHK TV] CC 1
Discusses Arms Balance [KYODO] CC 2
West Europe Rejects U.S. 'Economic NATO' Idea CC 4
Correction to IZVESTIYA on Postwar East-West Ties CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Strategy of 'Space Madness' Condemned A 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 May]
IZVESTIYA Scores U.S. 'Cult of Strength' [10 May] A 4
U.S. Said Supporting 'Antipeople' Regimes A 7
[Levchenko]
Moscow Reports Congressional Vote on MX Funds A 8
Senate Rejection of 1984 Draft Budget Noted A 8

CHINA

Moscow TV Reports Hu Yaobang's Arrival in SFRY B 1
XINHUA Reports NPC Decision To Convene Session B 1
[PRAVDA 11 May]
PRAVDA Notes Education Problems Facing PRC [4 May] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Prime Minister's ASEAN Visit Viewed C 1
PRAVDA Article [12 May] C 1
Further Comment C 1
Levchenko Testimony Termed 'Anti-Soviet Campaign' C 2
[Afonin]
Japanese Training Exercise on Hokkaido Discussed C 4
Remark in Diet on Combat Support to U.S. Noted C 5

SOUTH ASIA

Arkhipov Official Visit to India Chronicled D 1
Arrival, Itinerary Reported D 1
Arkhipov Meets Indian Leaders D 1
Signs Factory Agreement D 1
Arkhipov, Rao Speak at Dinner D 2
Meeting With Indian President D 3
Delhi Reportage on Visit [cross-reference] D 4
Pakistani Tone Towards U.S. Bases Said Softening D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRK's Bou Thang Visits USSR Military Facilities E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 May]
U.S.-ASEAN Collusion Against Kampuchea Discussed E 1
TASS Observer Comments on SRV Withdrawal From PRK E 2
[Yakovlev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 May]
TASS Cites VNA on Chinese Border Shelling E 3
USSR ESCAP Official in Thailand Denies Spy Role [AFP] E 3
USSR Envoy to Australia Presents Credentials E 4
[IZVESTIYA 7 May]
Briefs: SRV Group in Tajik SSR E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Press Hails Results of Honecker's USSR Visit F 1
Militant Unity for Peace [IZVESTIYA 11 May] F 1
Confirmed Total Unity of Views [PRAVDA 12 May] F 2
Grishin Receives Berlin SED Chief Naumann F 3
[PRAVDA 12 May]
Grishin, Promyslov Send V-E Greetings to Berlin F 3
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 8 May]
Kostandov Attends GDR Liberation Jubilee Reception F 4
[PRAVDA 12 May]
Husak Cited on Support for Soviet Policy F 4
[PRAVDA 8 May]
PRAVDA Cites NEPSZABADSAG on Enterprise Management [11 May] F 5
Warsaw Press Conference by Jozef Wiejacz Reported F 5
Polish Youth Delegation Visits USSR 3-8 May F 6
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 8 May]
Romania, Poland Rebut Criticisms by Soviet Press F 6
[cross-reference]
Bulgaria, USSR Celebrate Treaty Jubilee F 7
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 12 May]
Briefs: Split Delegation in Odessa F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S. West European Views on Trade With East G 1
[Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 11 May]
Ukraine's Lyashko Received by Austrian Leader G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA Commentary Views Shultz Mideast Mission [12 May] H 1
Commentary Scores Agreement on Lebanon H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. Congress 'Denounces' Cooperation With RSA J 1
West Imposing 'Artificial' Namibian Settlement J 1
[Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA 8 May]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

USSR Peruvian Envoy Replacement Named [PRAVDA 30 Apr] K 1
U.S. Congress Salvadoran Aid Votes Reported K 1
Senate Notes 'Protests' K 1
House Vote Decision K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Sakharov's Wife Asks West To Back Emigration [AFP] R 1
'Political Martyr' Sentenced for 'Pornography' R 1
Soviet Citizen Charged With 'Hostile Activities' R 2
'Confesses' to Treason Charges R 2
Soviet Union Celebrates 'Press Day' 7 May R 3
PRAVDA on Use of Information R 3
[Kashlev, 5 May]
Deputy Minister on Developments R 5
Radio Moscow, RPP Contrasted R 7
Press Day Ceremony Held R 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 May]
TASS Deputy Director General Killed in Accident R 8
PRAVDA Reports on Contents of KOMMUNIST No 7 [12 May] R 8
Recent Leader Appearances, Activities Reported R 9
Grishin at Agriculture Conference R 9
Leaders at Memorial Ceremonies R 9
Romanov at Commemoration R 10
Rashidov at Uzbek Seminar R 10
Shcherbitskiy Lays Wreath R 10
Zimyanin, Hockey Champions Meet R 10

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Resolution on Saving Power, Resources Adopted S 1
[IZVESTIYA 28 Apr]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Romanov Addresses Agricultural Conference T 1
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Apr]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Soviet Press Continues V-E Day Articles	V 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial [11 May]	V 1
IZVESTIYA on Army's Internationalism [10 May]	V 2
Deputy Defense Minister Comments [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 9 May]	V 5
Missile Forces Chief Writes [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 9 May]	V 6
Marshal of Aviation Koldunov [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 9 May]	V 8
Adm Sorokin Hails Victory [SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 9 May]	V 9

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON RESUMPTION OF GENEVA TALKS

PM121627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "Geneva: Before the Next Round"]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe will be resumed in Geneva early next week. The urgency of this problem, which brooks no delay, is obvious. Every week lost in the cause of achieving an accord causes quite understandable worry among Europeans and people elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the situation at the talks is far from heartening. Indeed, the positions of the sides have not drawn closer by even a millimeter during the year and a half since the beginning of the talks. In fact, the American side, be it in Geneva or in Washington, does not at all seek agreement. Taking cover initially behind its "zero option" and, recently, behind a similarly unacceptable "interim" solution, the United States is actually obstructing the talks and heading for the deployment of its new first-strike missile weapons in Western Europe. While in the past this U.S. objective was masked, in one way or another, with demagogy, today it is clear even to the blind, as the saying goes, that the United States wants by all means to deploy in Western Europe its new medium-range weapons in addition to those which have already been installed there and, moreover, demands that the USSR "pay" for this with unilateral cuts in its nuclear systems. This is the crux of the U.S. "interim option."

An absurd position? Indeed it is absurd and obviously not intended to achieve agreement. Nevertheless, it is this "luggage" that the American side seems to be bringing to the forthcoming round of the talks.

Meanwhile, there is a chance to reach agreement in Geneva because there is an objective basis for it. The only thing needed is the desire to work out a mutually acceptable solution rather than to cheat the partner, precisely a mutually acceptable one because there can be no other.

The Soviet Union, as everyone knows, proposed long ago radical reductions in the medium-range nuclear weapons of the USSR and the U.S. in Europe, so that the Soviet side and NATO should each be left with 300 delivery vehicles -- missile launchers and medium-range planes. With this solution the legitimate security interests of neither side would suffer. The levels of medium-range weapons of both sides would be absolutely equal, unit for unit. But they would be far lower than the present-day levels. About 1,300 delivery vehicles of nuclear weapons would be removed from Europe. The build-up of nuclear arms in Europe would be halted and, moreover, their reductions initiated.

Unwilling to renounce its plans to deploy new missiles, Washington came up with a pretext, however. The Soviet proposal was ruled unacceptable because it was said to be unclear how many missiles the Soviet Union would retain within those 300 units. What if more than NATO?

That artificial objection was short-lived, however. On 22 December 1982 the Soviet Union proposed that a sublevel for missiles be fixed within the aggregate level of 300 units and, moreover, stated its readiness to have in the European zone precisely as many launchers for medium-range missiles as Britain and France would have. Accordingly, complete equality would be established in medium-range planes between the USSR on the one hand and the United States, Britain and France on the other.

Washington, however, stubbornly continued to pursue a line against accord. Clinging to its "zero option" and preparing to put forward its revised versions, the American side began to claim that the Soviet missiles were incomparable with the British and French ones. In so doing, it was putting forward all sorts of far-fetched arguments, like the one that the Soviet SS-20 missiles were medium-range and the British and French missiles "strategic". As if this playing with words could change the fact that the British and French missiles can reach the territory of the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union should have a counter-balance to these weapons systems in the form of its medium-range missiles. It was also claimed that with equality in missile delivery vehicles the USSR would gain superiority over NATO in terms of number of warheads.

On 3 May Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at the dinner in honor of the party and state delegation of the GDR that the USSR was prepared to have no more missiles or warheads than NATO in any mutually agreed upon period. The number of warheads on our medium-range missiles would be cut back in accordance with reductions in the number of warheads on the British and French missiles. The same approach would be applied to the medium-range air force deployed in Europe.

In this way the Soviet Union proposed equality of nuclear potentials in Europe in terms of both delivery vehicles and warheads, with, of course, due account for the corresponding armaments of Britain and France. As a result of the implementation of this new proposal, the USSR would have considerably fewer medium-range missiles and warheads in its European part than it had before 1976, when we had no SS-20 missiles.

Presuming that NATO was not being sly when it claimed that the 1979 decision on the deployment of new American missiles in Europe was necessary to respond to "the build-up of the Soviet missile might, "why not accept this proposal? Anyway, it does not leave the West with any convincing argument in favor of either the "zero" or the "interim" option. A substantive answer should be given to this proposal.

The reaction of the West to the new Soviet peace initiative is rather mixed. It has no choice but to admit that the Soviet Union, trying to break the deadlock at the talks, has taken another major step and to pledge that the Soviet proposals will be carefully studied. But these are words for public consumption, said most probably just to delude the gullible. The essence of the U.S. and NATO approach, regrettably, remains the same.

They do not want to take account of the British and French nuclear systems in resolving the question of limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe, without which, naturally, no just solution of this question is possible.

The question of reducing the U.S. medium-range air force deployed in Europe is completely avoided as well; without this, any agreement on actual mutual arms reductions is unthinkable.

The question of reductions in Soviet missiles in the Asian part of the USSR is again being dragged into the talks, although it has no relation at all to the subject.

What, then, do they mean in Washington when they claim at press conferences that they will seriously study the Soviet proposals? Apparently, they would like to try and adapt these proposals, in particular, the counting of warheads, to the American "interim option."

A negative answer can be given to this question right away. No proposals meant to achieve a truly just agreement can fit the American "zero," or a quarter, or half of "zero." These are mutually exclusive things. All this is perfectly understood in Washington, although they make believe there that they will seek solutions at the negotiating table. Another farce, intended to take in the naive, is being staged.

Those who would say "no" in response to the new Soviet initiative and continue to sabotage the Geneva talks would assume grave responsibility for all the consequences. If it comes to the actual deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the chain reaction would become inevitable. The measures the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries would take in response would be effective. No one should have any illusions on this score.

Common sense would indicate that it is useful to reach agreement in Geneva. The West needs it no less than the Soviet Union. The USSR for its part has done everything necessary to work out solutions meeting the principle of equality and identical security. This was convincingly demonstrated, in particular, in Yuriy Andropov's replies to questions put by representatives of a number of Finnish public organizations. The accomplishment of these solutions demands only that the United States and NATO finally make up their minds whether they will go their part of the road leading to an accord.

ISRAELYAN INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD121548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 12 May 83

[Interview with Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, chief of the Soviet delegation at the Disarmament Committee session, by Moscow radio correspondent in Switzerland Vsevolod Shishkovskiy; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Viktor Levonovich, the latest spring session of the Disarmament Committee has ended. What was the atmosphere in which this important forum on disarmament problems took place?

[Answer] The Disarmament Committee session lasted 3 months. It took place in a complex atmosphere, an atmosphere of tense political struggle between two fundamentally different lines in disarmament policy. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries strove in the committee to bring about the conclusion of specific agreements on crucial disarmament issues. This was opposed by the course of the United States, the present Reagan administration and U.S. allies which obstructed in every way businesslike talks on these issues.

We ought to mention that UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar addressed the committee for the first time in many years. The committee was visited by many high-ranking politicians who stated the position of their countries at the committee. But the principal feature was the stream of letters from various nongovernmental, public organizations, for religious and trade union organizations, women's organizations and youth organizations, in which the authors demanded that the committee make progress in its talks on disarmament.

The answers given by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to questions of a PRAVDA correspondent, his recent interview with the magazine DER SPIEGEL, and the press conference given by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, which were distributed at the Disarmament Committee, attracted immense attention. There was extensive comment on them since they indicated a path to progress at the disarmament talks.

The session focused attention on the question of preventing nuclear war, a question which stirs all international public opinion, on whose solution depends the future of our entire planet. It took 2 months of persistent struggle by the socialist countries, together with the nonaligned states, to finally have this question included on the agenda. On this item of the agenda the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries submitted specific proposals aimed at averting and forestalling the threat of nuclear war.

[Question] Viktor Levonovich, would you please speak in more detail about the proposals submitted by the Soviet delegation during the current session of the committee?

[Answer] The Soviet delegation and the delegations from the other socialist countries, armed with the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee and the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states, took a line which was exceptionally full of initiative. To support this statement, I will mention that the Soviet Union submitted, for example, a draft treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons. As you know, the question of banning nuclear tests is an issue of the highest priority. The 20th anniversary of the conclusion of the Moscow treaty on the banning of tests in three environments will be marked soon. Incidentally, this treaty contained a commitment by all states to seek the conclusion of a treaty on a complete and universal ban. This commitment has not been fulfilled because of resistance by the United States and some of its allies. The talks on this exceptionally important question, which were conducted for a number of years, were broken off, unilaterally broken off by the United States in 1980. Moreover, the United States continues to make no secret of the fact that it does not intend to halt nuclear tests. Our presentation of a draft treaty containing the results of the talks, which I have just mentioned, and the proposals of many other states caused a flutter at the committee, as it were, and gave fresh impetus for talks.

As far as the U.S. delegation is concerned, it is simply blocking serious talks on this question. Nevertheless, a special body set up within the committee is dealing with this priority question and our draft is in this respect the basis for discussions, so to speak.

Apart from that, the Soviet Union also submitted a whole series of important proposals on the question of banning chemical weapons. As you know, a draft of basic provisions for a convention on the banning of chemical weapons is on the negotiating table of the Disarmament Committee. This draft convention was submitted by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko at the second special session on disarmament last summer. Specific talks are now being conducted on the basis of this draft with the aim of concluding this convention. The interest in our position is exceptionally great.

This year we proposed that the provisions of the so-called 1925 Geneva Protocol banning both chemical and bacteriological weapons be strengthened by a series of provisions which would be included in the future convention. But here, too, we are encountering artificial difficulties caused by the U.S. delegation. Although it declares that it is interested in reaching agreement, the words of the U.S. delegation do not coincide with the actions of the Washington administration.

Take, for example, the plans to create chemical binary weapons in the United States. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov spoke about his in this interview for the magazine DER SPIEGEL. He bluntly stated that there are figures in the United States and West Europe who extol the usefulness of these chemical weapons. In such circumstances one cannot, of course, expect progress, let alone more rapid progress, at the talks on banning chemical weapons.

Nevertheless, many states have an interest in this. I am talking not only about the socialist and nonaligned states, but also about many Western states, which in view of public antiwar movements are not prepared to deploy new types of U.S. chemical weapons on their territory. All this creates a favorable situation for progress in the talks on the banning of chemical weapons.

We submitted specific proposals on such questions as safguarding the safe development of nuclear power, which envisaged the drafting of international legal measures to protect peaceful nuclear installations from attack, and on the earliest possible completion of work on radiological weapons. In other words, we went to the committee session with a full briefcase, so to speak. Together with our friends and in parallel with the line of the nonaligned countries, we got the committee to perform its function, the function of a negotiating body on disarmament which has the job of drafting agreements and treaties on this primary question of world politics.

[Question] We witnessed the concern with which the majority of the Disarmament Committee members greeted the new U.S. plans to turn space into a new kind of nuclear bridgehead, so to speak. What can you say about this?

[Answer] Yes, as you know, this evoked a very strong reaction in the committee. The speech which President Reagan made on 23 March was criticized by the socialist countries and the nonaligned states. This challenge to the international community was made at a time when there is talk of the committee drawing up an international agreement to prevent an arms race in space. Moreover, the Soviet Union has submitted a draft treaty banning the deployment of any kind of weapon in space. The reaction of the overwhelming majority on the committee to this declaration by Reagan was as follows: They demanded more strongly and insistently that a start be made on talks to forestall an arms race in sapce, in order to prevent the implementation of these plans, which have been condemned by world public opinion. Therefore, we very much hope that such talks will begin at the summer session despite resistance from the United States. Here, too, it has to be said that the U.S. delegation expressed opposition to beginning talks on these questions. This is only natural, bearing in mind the plans announced by Washington in March.

We look with confidence to the future, since world public opinion is calling ever more firmly and decisively for an unqualified end to the arms race. For our part we will do all we can so that the Disarmament Committee finally performs the task which has been placed upon it.

UN REPRESENTATIVE'S DISARMAMENT SPEECH REPORTED

LD121407 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] New York May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Oleg Troyanovskiy, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, stressed in his address to the annual session of the Disarmament Commission at the U.N. Headquarters that the Soviet Union is making consistent and persevering efforts to safeguard peace and to promote disarmament.

The USSR representative mentioned the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The United States and its NATO allies, however, refuse to follow this example. The Soviet Union stands for drafting a programme for stage-by-stage nuclear disarmament and agreements within its framework on ending the development and production of new systems of nuclear weapons and their delivery means and the production of fissionable materials. As a nuclear power aware of its responsibility for the destinies of peace, the Soviet Union supports the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals as the first step, which should be followed by measures to reduce nuclear arms.

Czechoslovakia's permanent representative to the United nations, Stanislav Suja, appealed to the NATO countries to accept the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries on concluding a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace. This step, he said, would contribute to the improvement of the world political situation and could also become a landmark in the efforts for disarmament.

Mexico's representative, Garcia Robles, stressed the need to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space. He regretted the fact that a number of countries were preventing that question from being discussed at an international forum. According to Cuba's permanent representative to the U.N., Raul Roa-Kouri, the resolve of the United States to carry on building up its nuclear potential, formidable as it is, posed a threat to the very existence of human civilization.

The representatives of Mongolia, Romania, Argentina, and other countries also spoke in support of practical actions to curb the nuclear arms race.

U.S. spokesman Louis Fields made assurances that his government was "committed" to the cause of disarmament and to strengthening international security. These assurances, however, were given the lie by his statements on specific issues, which only reiterated the "position of principle" of the Reagan administration, concentrating attention on ways to sabotage the solution of the disarmament problems rather than on ways to resolve these problems. For instance, he discarded the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries and suggested a discussion on "methods of analysing" military spending instead of an agreement to reduce military budgets.

PRAVDA REVIEWS REACTION TO ANDROPOV INTERVIEW

PM121010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "Sincere Desire for Peace"]

[Text] 11 May -- Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to the questions put by representatives of a number of Finnish public organizations have generated a great response in the world. The foreign mass media are stressing that the Soviet Union, displaying good will and the sincere desire for peace, is doing everything to avert the nuclear danger, to halt the buildup of nuclear arsenals, to reduce the risk of nuclear conflict, and ultimately to make it impossible.

The Finnish peace champions movement welcomes with great interest and gratitude the replies of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, J. Pakaslahti, general secretary of the "Finnish peace champions" organization, stated on behalf of the Finnish public organizations which addressed Yu.V. Andropov. The struggle for peace is the most important task of the present day. The European peace movement sees one of its central tasks as being to prevent the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile w apons on our continent.

The Finnish peace movement, J. Pakaslahti continued, has for many years been seeking the implementation of the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. We believe that Yu.V. Andropov's replies raise exceptionally important questions for discussion and the organization of practical work in the interests of the normalization of international relations.

Yu.V. Andropov, FINSKA NOTISBYRAN notes, pointed out that the Soviet Union is prepared to pledge not to use nuclear weapons against north European countries which become members of a nuclear-free zone. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary stated that the USSR would also be ready to examine the question of some measures, and substantial ones, with regard to its own territory adjacent to that zone -- measures which would help to strengthen north Europe's nuclear-free status.

The Soviet Union reaffirmed the peace-loving course of its foreign policy, the Finnish Democratic Press Service [title as publised] stresses. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary gave a high assessment of the mass antiwar movements as an important factor in favor of peace. He noted that the peace movement is undoubtedly influencing the arms limitation talks.

The Soviet leader, the Danish RITZAUS BUREAU reports, expressed himself in support of the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. He stressed that it is important to close any loopholes for the appearance of nuclear weapons in this zone.

The Soviet Union, AP reports, is again suggesting reaching agreement on the parity of nuclear potentials in Europe in terms of delivery vehicles and warheads, counting the relevant British and French armaments. This Soviet proposal has already met with a positive response in a number of Western countries, where it is assessed as an important step forward.

The Soviet leader, another U.S. news agency, UPI, notes, has expressed himself in favor of the peace movement, stressing that governments and statesmen cannot fail to take this movement into account. He recalled the Soviet Union's pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet leader, AFP notes, supported Finland's proposal for turning north Europe into a nuclear-free zone. "The Soviet Union," L'HUMANITE writes, "is prepared to conclude an agreement on nuclear arms reduction. The Soviet leader said that the USSR is prepared to agree on a mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals by all states possessing nuclear weapons or initially just by the Soviet Union and the United States. Moscow supports the creation of nuclear-free zones in north Europe and other parts of Europe."

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary, West Germany's DPA press agency reports, supported the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in north Europe.

Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH highlights Yu.V. Andropov's statement that the USSR supports the proposal to create zones free from nuclear weapons in north Europe and other parts of Europe, regarding them as an important means of strengthening the European peoples' security.

The Soviet Union, Italy's ANSA agency notes, advocates arms control and the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe. The Soviet leader stressed that if the West still embarks on the implementation of the plan to deploy the new U.S. missiles in West Europe, the USSR will take the necessary steps to ensure that parity is preserved.

The Indian newspapers NATIONAL HERALD and PATRIOT publish prominently the full text of Yu.V. Andropov's replies to the questions put by representatives of a number of Finnish public organizations and stress that the Soviet Union consistently advocates immediately banning all nuclear weapon test blasts everywhere. That far-reaching proposal, like the whole series of other peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union, India's UNI agency notes, is aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race.

A very important avenue of the Soviet state's policy, and this is reemphasized most forcibly in the replies of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is the prevention of the nuclear peril, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes. The implementation of the Soviet peace initiatives concerning nuclear arms in Europe would mean the continent's liberation from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical.

In Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies, the Mongolian MONTSAME agency notes, the governments, peoples, and public of the world find authoritative confirmation of the USSR's constructive proposals and practical steps in limiting nuclear arms. The United States and its NATO allies are continuing to gamble on the "nuclear big stick." That is obstinate adventurism and irresponsible toying with the peoples' destiny.

PRAVDA CHIEF EDITOR INTERVIEWED BY JAPAN'S MEDIA

Expulsion's, Afghanistan, SS-20's

OW130253 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1215 GMT 12 May 83

[Interview in Japan with Viktor Grigoryevich Afanasyev, PRAVDA chief editor, by NHK Announcer Kazuo Kobayashi; place and date not given -- recorded; interview conducted in Russian with Japanese subtitles, translated from the Russian]

[Text] [Kobayashi] On 5 April a number of Soviet diplomats and other workers were expelled from France. Here I have the 7 April issue of PRAVDA; PRAVDA reported this briefly only on 7 April. Please tell us why this event was not reported immediately.

[Afanasyev] You see, we obtain information from TASS and it seems that TASS was somewhat late with this report, and also one had to consider how to treat this.

[Kobayashi] Don't you think that Soviet citizens have the right to learn about such important events immediately?

[Afanasyev] Well, as a rule, they find out immediately. Television reported this earlier than we did, yes. However, some things are delayed. We consider that it is better to be a little late than to give an incorrect report.

On the Levchenko Testimony

[Kobayashi] Lately in Japan there has been greatly detailed reportage on the testimony of former correspondent and KBG employee Levchenko who declared that approximately 40 to 50 percent of Soviet journalists in Japan are KBG agents. In your opinion is this testimony truthful?

[Afanasyev] I think this is a product of fantasy.

[Kobayashi] Fantasy?

[Afanasyev] It is fantasy.

[Kobayashi] Please explain.

[Afanasyev] In my opinion since they got him, since he went over, so to speak, to the Americans, he had to earn their trust. He knew nothing substantial. Strictly speaking, he did not possess any state secrets. Therefore, he needed to say something; he needed to somehow slander his country in order to receive certain benefits from the Americans, to ensure their trust.

[Kobayashi] You mean the CIA, don't you?

[Afanasyev] Yes, the CIA of course. Further, I suppose that perhaps the information that he gave and the facts about which he spoke were possibly given to him by enemy intelligence.

[Kobayashi] However, his testimony affects relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

[Afanasyev] Unfortunately, yes. Unfortunately, of course. I think that with time the Japanese will come to understand this.

On Tightening Up Labor Discipline

[Kobayashi] Lately PRAVDA has paid a great deal of attention to labor discipline. What do you think are the reasons for this problem.

[Afanasyev] The reason lies in the fact that labor discipline needs to be strengthened, insofar as there are people who do not work as they should, who fail to report to work and who drink, that is, irresponsible people, people who do not fulfill their obligations. Generally speaking, there are not many of them, but you yourself understand that one, two, three, or five people can spoil the work of a large collective. Therefore, the party decided to raise discipline, to increase responsibility, and to enhance the role of labor collectives.

[Kobayashi] However, don't you think this problem is natural with socialism? I mean labor discipline.

[Afanasyev] No. I think that, on the contrary, violation of labor discipline contradicts the principles of socialism, because socialism presupposes a superior order and superior organization.

On the Afghanistan issue

[Kobayashi] The use of military force to establish regimes in neighboring countries suitable to the USSR is a principle of Soviet foreign policy.

[Afanasyev] Nothing of the sort. We are fulfilling our historic and progressive mission there. Afghanistan is a backward and semifeudal country. Strictly speaking we are now striving to lead Afghanistan out, to help it get out of this backward medievalism and to become a modern country like our Central Asian republics, for instance.

As soon as favorable political conditions are established we will leave. This has been said directly. If these conditions arose tomorrow we would leave tomorrow, because we get nothing there but losses -- we are suffering material losses there and certain human losses.

On SS-20 Deployment

[Kobayashi] The Soviet Government plans to transfer some of its SS-20 nuclear missiles from its European areas to the East. This arouses concern among the Japanese. What can you say about this?

[Afanasyev] What I can say is that in the foreseeable future at any rate the Japanese need not be concerned about this, because nobody in the West has reduced any missiles.

[Kobayashi] (?Nevertheless).

[Afanasyev] I, for example, am not too sure that we will somehow reach an agreement with the Americans, because the Americans do not want any agreement. They want to deploy their missiles there and that will be the end of that. We can tell you, we can completely guarantee that the Soviet Union is not threatening Japan and will not threaten Japan.

However, insofar as there are U.S. troops in Japan and because there are U.S. bases in Japan, and insofar as this region is full of nuclear weapons, we must have some kind of counterbalance. After all, do you want to leave us unarmed in the East? So the Japanese have themselves to blame for this.

Discusses Arms Balance

OW120905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 12 KYODO -- The editor of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA says he is not confident of success in U.S.-Soviet talks on a reduction of intermediate nuclear forces. In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Viktor G. Afanasyev charged that the United States is trying to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. The INF talks are scheduled to resume in Geneva on May 17. Replying to a question on these negotiations, Afanasyev said the Soviet Union is dealing earnestly with the talks.

He said the U.S. zero option proposal aimed at not deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in return for withdrawal of Soviet missiles currently targeted on Western Europe and its subsequent intermediate proposal are both designed to seek unilateral Soviet reduction of nuclear arms.

"We have proposed to reduce (Soviet) SS-20 missiles to 162 units, the same as the missiles deployed by Britain and France," he said. "The United States said the number should be counted in terms of nuclear warheads. We have agreed to that, too."

"Theoretically, he added, "(the number of) SS-20's will be greatly reduced. We have made a very big concession but I am not confident of success in the negotiations. The United States is saying this and that and they are deceptive. The U.S. is trying to deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles (in Europe) to the hilt."

Afanasyev said Sino-Soviet relations are making quiet progress, pointing out that bilateral trade has been expanding and that bilateral contacts in the fields of sports, culture and science have been on the rise.

He also said that even if the SS-20's are deployed in the Soviet Far East they would not be targeted on Japan.

He chided Japan for its policy of not manufacturing, possessing or allowing nuclear weapons to be brought into Japan, declaring that the policy is nothing but perfunctory. He said even if there are no nuclear weapons on U.S. military bases in Okinawa at present, they could be brought there in 15 or 20 minutes. He said Japan could probably not make any protest against the United States and that it was not able to find whether the American nuclear-powered aircraft carrier enterprise had nuclear weapons on board. The PRAVDA editor said if SS-20's are deployed near the Urals they would not reach Japan because the distance to Japan is about 8,000 kilometers.

Afanasyev said it is important for Japan and the Soviet Union to hold negotiations for improvement of bilateral relations. But he said the Soviet Union will not open such negotiations by taking up first Japan's claim for the return of four northern islands off Hokkaido which have been under Soviet control since the end of World War II. He said the fundamental Soviet position is that there should be no change in the territorial demarcation made after the end of World War II.

Afanasyev said there has been no major change in the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policies under the leadership of Yuriy Andropov. He also said he does not know who will become his country's head of state.

WEST EUROPE REJECTS U.S. 'ECONOMIC NATO' IDEA

LD102141 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The recent Paris meeting of ministers of member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development has demonstrated again that the United States is not giving up its attempts to draw its West European partners into a large-scale economic economic war against the Soviet Union. For a lengthy time already Washington is openly and unceremoniously twisting the arms of its allies demanding that they reduce to a minimum their business contacts with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Thus, last year the White House put a ban on the delivery to the USSR of equipment for the trans-Siberian pipeline. It was not so much the Soviet Union as American companies that suffered from those "sanctions."

This year the President of the United States signed the Directive No. 75 which links the development of trade with the USSR with demands for changes in Soviet foreign and home policy. At present the American Congress is discussing draft amendments to the Export Control Law. The adoption of these amendments will worsen the conditions of developing business contacts with the USSR.

In line with the discriminatory policy of the United States are the recently adopted new regulations on entry visas to the United States. In short, Washington is making a tremendous effort, and this is especially felt on the eve of the summit meeting of the leaders of the leading capitalist countries in Williamsburg late in May, to put pressure on its Western European partners so as to undermine the equal and mutually advantageous business partnership between the East and the West. These actions by Washington contradict the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki accords and generally accepted norms of international law.

Besides history has repeatedly demonstrated the prospectlessness and ineffectiveness of all sorts of bans on trade with the USSR, one of the leading economic powers in the world capable of solving any economic, scientific and technological tasks by itself.

Washington's attempts to draw its Western allies into the "economic war" against the USSR are running up against their resistance. The West European countries have long and fully felt the usefulness of business contacts with the Soviet Union. The fulfillment of of Soviet orders allows them to sustain business activity, to give work to hundreds of thousands of industrial and office workers. At the same time trade with the Soviet Union enables Western Europe to meet its requirements in various products, raw materials and fuel. That is why the Europeans reject the creation of the "economic NATO", a body which under the watchful eye of Washington would control the development of trade ties between the East and the West.

The Soviet Union offers its Western partners to the road of confrontation but the broad road of equal business cooperation that is advantageous to all states. And this policy has the understanding of sober-minded politicians and businessmen in the West.

CORRECTION TO IZVESTIYA ON POSTWAR EAST-WEST TIES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "IZVESTIYA's Bovin on Postwar East-West Ties," which was published in the 11 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages CC 1-2.

Page CC 2, paragraph six, line two should read: ...fascism in Europe and Asia was gathering speed. The world system of socialism was strengthened and grew.... (deleting extraneous words)

U.S. STRATEGY OF 'SPACE MADNESS' CONDEMNED

PM121035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel Engineer M. Rebrov: "Strategy of Space Madness"]

[Text] Practice has already proved that the conquest of outer space could give earthlings, as K.E. Tsiolkovskiy said, "mountains of bread and infinite power." Power in the sense of mastering the forces of nature, discovering its secrets, and utilizing the new knowledge in the interests and for the benefit of mankind.

It all started with fantasy, with a daring flight of dreams which stimulated the thoughts of many generations. It raced ahead of time, excited creativity, and gave birth to daring projects. In our century they have started to become reality.

But the fruit of the very same human mind (actually, is it human? Is it furthermore, appropriate to call it reason?) includes military bases above the human planet, bunkers among the lunar craters, powerful laser guns aimed at earth, satellites colliding in orbit, blinding flashes, lethal particle beams, the destruction of all living things.... "War Among the Stars," "Star Wars," "Combat in Orbit" -- such movies never come off the movie and television screens in Western countries. A madman's delirium? Science fiction? Unfortunately, not only science fiction. This is an everyday matter in the Pentagon's militarist preparations. The recently established space command in the United States has already started to manifest feverish activity, which is evidence of a perfidious striving to progress from science fiction stunts to practical actions. Proof? There is a considerable amount.

The U.S. war department's Advanced Research Projects Agency is proceeding at full speed with highly expensive research into a number of projects called "Triad" whose content, according to FOREIGN POLICY magazine, corresponds to "the strategic intentions of the military." To clarify the essence of this strategy, let us quote the words of Lieutenant General Richard Henry, one of the leaders of the U.S. Space Command: "Outer space is not a mission, it is a location. It is a theater of military operations. It is time to treat it as a theater of such operations."

In actual fact, General Henry is being sly when saying "it is time." Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Edward Aldridge is much more open in his cynicism. "The military use of space," he declared in an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES, "is nothing new. We have always been involved in it."

Let us, however, return to the "Triad." It includes the so-called "Alpha" -- a program within the framework of which the Rockwell International, Rocketdyne, and TRW corporations have pooled their efforts to develop a high-power chemical laser based on hydrogen fluoride. The next point is LODE ("large optical demonstration experiment"). Here the interests of Hughes Aircraft Company and Lockheed Corporation coincide in an attempt to develop an optical system which will make it possible to "increase the effect of the laser beam on the target." And finally, there is "Talon Gold," a project in which Rockwell and Lockheed are cooperating to develop a tracking system which, according to the Pentagon maniacs' plans, will make it possible to detect the target -- missile or satellite -- track it, and ensure accurate aiming of the laser. The Boeing concern is participating in a program named SITT (intergration of "Triad" systems). Its purpose is to coordinate all three independent systems and create an effective battle station for the deployment of space weapons.

There is one more element in this sinister program. It is codenamed "Teal Ruby." The idea behind it is to develop a system of highly sensitive instruments capable of sensing the heat released by a missile during launching or detecting a satellite in orbit even with its instruments switched off.

Plans are also being hatched to launch into space 432 killer satellites. Most of these developments are ultimately meant to be used in conjunction with military space shuttles. "The shuttle will change our mode of operations" General Robert Marsh declared. "We will rely on it for launching all military payloads."

In connection with the first flights by Columbia and Challenger the Pentagon is already elaborating the most delirious and inhuman plans. The well-known observer J. Anderson emphasizes in his commentaries that the United States intends with the help of the shuttle program to secure for itself "overwhelming strategic superiority."

Many people on Capitol Hill acknowledge that "the main long-term benefits will accrue thanks to the military aspects of the shuttle's use." The frank statements by people familiar with military-space problems make it possible to draw the conclusion that the Pentagon is not only elaborating a strategy of space adventures, but is already striving to pool the efforts of the U.S. Air Force, Navy and Army in preparation for military operations in space.

U.S. militarism is also experimenting with other types of weapons intended for use in space. One of them is the "high energy beam." This is a beam of high energy elementary particles (this is essentially an election accelerator similar to those which have been used for many years in physics laboratories). "The particle beam," FOREIGN POLICY magazine notes, "is capable of transporting its energy to the target at enormous speeds. Whereas a laser beam heats the target's surface and weakens its structure, a particle beam penetrates the outer shell and destroys internal mechanisms. Presently the Livermore National Laboratory (in the state of California) is urgently working on the development of a miniature accelerator.

The not unknown Edward Teller, whom people abroad call "the father of the hydrogen bomb," proposed in a fit of hatred for the Soviet Union that his lethal "creation" be used in outer space.

And finally, the arsenal of space weapons also includes a "conventional antisatellite system," models of which are being developed and tested by the U.S. Air Force. These "sophisticated" (as CBS correspondent David (Endelmen) calls them) air-to-air missiles are launched by high-altitude F-15 jet aircraft. After launching, they are aimed at the satellite and either collide with it at high speed or explode near it. There are several varieties of these weapons. Some are meant for direct interception of satellites in orbit, others are initially launched into space and then approach the target and intercept it.

Recently there has been increased talk in U.S. military circles about deploying weapons in space, putting alien satellites out of action, transferring the functions of controlling ground forces into orbit, affecting the weather to the detriment of the enemy.... "Space research," Si Ramo, president of Space Technology Laboratories, declared, "increases the number of cubic kilometers, in other words, expands the space in which we can deploy our strategic forces."

Once again -- strategy. Once again -- a fever of mad ideas. The White House leadership makes no secret of its intentions. On 23 March President Reagan made an extensive statement on questions of U.S. military policy.

He openly declared that his administration will be preparing to wage war in space and that this allegedly pursues the goal of "strengthening U.S. security." And yet it is by no means a matter of defense but of the development of space-based weapons which are in theory called "antimissile" but are in reality meant to serve the Pentagon's first strike doctrine.

And yet not everyone in America agrees with the adventurist intentions of the Pentagon generals and military-industrial complex bosses. A group of well known U.S. scientists and public figures sent a telegram to Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, condemning the militarization of outer space and appealing for a ban on space weapons. In his reply Comrade Andropov shared this concern. "The prevention of the militarization of outer space," the Soviet leader stressed, "is one of the priority problems facing mankind, and a great deal here on earth depends on whether it will be solved or not."

It should be recalled that the USSR's position regarding war in space -- or from space -- has always been unequivocally negative. This is not because the Soviet people fear such a war more than any others. This position stems from the socialist community countries general principled approach to the problems of war and peace, from the Lenist foreign political course.

It is the Soviet Union -- the country which opened mankind's way to outer space a quarter of a century ago -- that is the initiator of and party to all international agreements currently in force whose aim is to use outer space for peaceful purposes only.

As early as March 1958 the Soviet Union raised at the United Nations the question of banning the use of space for military purposes. In subsequent years the USSR has repeatedly come out with proposals whose aim has been to prevent the militarization of outer space. These words from the address by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Union's Government echoed all over the world during the memorable Gagarin spring of 1961: "The victories in the conquest of space... will be put by us not at the service of war but at the service of peace and the people's security."

The treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the three environments, including outer space, which was initiated by our country came into force in 1963. In 1967 large and small states of the planet signed a treaty on the prinicples governing the activity of states in the exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies. This international document established a partial demilitarization of space and the total demilitarization of the moon and other celestial bodies.

In December 1981, at the USSR's initiative, the UN General Assembly called for talks on the drafting of an international treaty banning the deployment of all kinds of weapons in space.

"We are convinced," Comrade Andropov stressed in his answers to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, "that it is necessary to go further -- to agree on banning the use of force altogether in space, as well as from space toward the earth."

Nevertheless, the United States and the NATO countries shun by all means any constructive and humane solutions. The Reagan administration is trying to take advantage of the absence of a completed system of international agreements which would block the way to the militarization of space. The Pentagon is hurrying to implement its aggressive plans, spending billions upon billions of dollars on military space programs. This is the reality. It calls for vigilance and cohesion among all honest people on the planet. The task of preventing an arms race in space is becoming more and more acute and is turning into one of the most important directions of the struggle to halt the unbridled maniacs of space war.

IZVESTIYA SCORES U.S. 'CULT OF STRENGTH'

PM101610 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 83 Morning Edition p 3

[N. Turkatenko article under the rubric "Talks on a Topical Theme": "Leavening the Cult of Strength"]

[Text] W. Fulbright, one of the patriarchs of American politics, once remarked: "The priority of tasks is reflected in what we spend money on. Not at all a dry statement of account, the country's budget... attests to what society is and is not concerned about; it attests to the values of our society."

These words were uttered back in August 1967. But they still sound very topical in the context of American political life. Let us straightaway make the reservation that American society has a very remote bearing on shaping the country's budget and determining its priorities. The administration elaborates the draft budget under pressure from various "lobbies," among which the "lobby" of the military-industrial complex is now the most powerful. The nit is submitted to Congress for discussion and approval. But society as such merely provides the financial (chiefly in the form of tax receipts) and material base for fulfilling the aims programmed in the budget.

It is well known what priorities held sway in U.S. budgets in recent years, when G. Ford's Republican administration and J. Carter's Democratic administration systematically and persistently increased appropriations under military headings in the budget and equally systematically cut appropriations for social programs.

But both those administrations have been left far behind in this sphere by R. Reagan's present Republican administration. During its 2 years in office it has spent no less than $350 billion for military purposes, including on developing new generations of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. military-industrial complex, solicitously watched over by the Reagan administration, is now spoiling for a quite fantastic "slice of the cake" -- for the next 5-year period (1984-88) the administration is "building into" the economy military programs which, according to preliminary estimates, are to cost $1,766 billion. To ensure production in accordance with such programs the military-industrial complex is laying its hands on an increasingly sizable portion of the country's GNP. According to some estimates, this share (with regard to the commodity part of the GNP, that is, not including services) already exceeds 10 percent. An ever greater share of the national resources and commodities so essentail to the needs of the economy is being placed at the disposal of the military-industrial complex.

From the White House and from the lips of political experts and economists serving the military-industrial complex and the administration one constantly hears assurances that such an industrially powerful country as the United States can afford "both guns and butter." In fact, there are more and more guns and less and less butter. For it is well known that over the past 2 years alone, that is, during the period of the fundamental revamping of priorities in the economic sphere, the size of the country's army of unemployed has topped 12 million (or 20 million according to labor union data), and the number of Americans living below the official poverty line has reached 32 million.

The country's infrastructure, in which Americans took pride for so long, is falling apart. Entire cities, roads, dams, power systems, and water supply and sewerage networks are going into decline. However, expenditures to maintain the infrastructure are not increasing, but declining. During 1972-81 spending was cut by 25 percent, and the present administration has cut it by a further 13 percent during its first 2 years in office alone. Here, too, the desire to build up military strength prevails over reason.

With similar persistence and marked haste the present administration also rejects all the sensible alternatives to the cult of strength in the world arena. Worshipers of the cult of strength are hastening to add more and more new missiles and warheads to the nuclear megatonnage which the United States already has at its disposal. They want to deploy them everywhere, and above all in Europe, near the Soviet Union's borders, cherishing vain hopes that in the event of a conflict involving nuclear weapons the United States will succeed in sitting things out on the other side of the seas and oceans and will finally build a "pax Americana" on other people's smoldering ruins.

When noting the foolhardy nature of such a policy, one cannot help recalling a recent admission by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, one of the most zealous champions of the cult of strength: "You know, we are always terribly reluctant to speak of this in public, but very few of us have enough time to think in these posts. All our time is spent in actions...."

The cult of strength has long not only determined the way of life, morality, and ideology of the American bourgeoisie, but is also firmly established in the sphere of U.S. relations with other countries.

The theories of "America's divine selection and predestination" (the present U.S. President is a great advocate of them) were incorporated by politicians and ideologues in the system of postulates designed to justify U.S. external expansion. At one time in the last century and at the beginning of this century the most "outstanding" role in this sphere was played by Presidents Monroe and Theodore Roosevelt and by such ideologues and political experts as J. Fiske, J. Burgess, B. Adams, (S.) Woodruff, and A. Mahan. Present figures in Washington are guided by the concepts of the latter in substantiating the need to create a U.S. Navy which always and for all time surpasses in terms of strength the fleets of all other countries put together.

These figures have plainly adopted Mahan's principle that strength must be "one of the predominant political elements" in U.S. conduct in the world arena and, at the same time, Woodruff's thesis that preparation for war and war itself "unite and purge the nation," while in the period between wars all this helps to keep the "lower races" subordinate to the "higher" ones.

The "theories" of militant political experts of later times are also clearly discernible in the words and actions of the present worshipers of the cult of strength in Washington. Let us recall the works of the notorious L. Hartley who, on the eve of World War II, at a time when the war machine of German fascism was already ready to act, called for "the creation of an American empire governed from Washington." As long as Europe and East Asia remain fragmented, he wrote, the United States has every possibility of "establishing American world hegemony and directing world development along the path of asserting our world supremacy based on American dollars, battleships and bombers."

The ideas of the U.S. achieving decisive military superiority compared with other countries and above all compared with the Soviet Union, were constantly being "test-run" in the pages of works by American political experts and politicians. "In truth, "the political expert N. Spykman, for example, wrote in the book "American Strategy in World Politics," published in 1942, "the state's aim is not equilibrium but considerable superiority. Then strength can help to achieve the goal of foreign policy...." This is the dream of the present Washington proponents of the cult of strength, who are obsessed with the idea of creating the possibility for the United States not only to survive but to win a nuclear war....

Let us recall the times when special hopes were pinned on a U.S. monopoly in atomic weapons. It was precisely to deter the USSR and the entire world that these weapons were used against the populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Soviet Union was forced to take measures to eliminate the U.S. atomic monopoly. And never again will the United States be permitted to have a monopoly in any instrument of force which would enable Washington to dictate its will to other countries and peoples.

In recent times the policy based on the cult of strength has suffered failure after failure. Nevertheless, during the quarter-century since the end of World War II Washington politicians, starting with President Truman, have gambled on strength in their approach to any problem. According to American data, in the period from January 1946 through May 1975 the United States resorted 215 times to the direct use of military force outside its borders. And the myth of the "Soviet" and, in general, the "communist threat," which is being exaggerated so assiduously now, was invariably used as ideological legitimation of the cult of strength. Pseudoscientists such as R. Pipes have endeavored to breathe "new life" into this myth. It was he who made the statement, at a time when he held a responsible post in the apparatus of the U.S. National Security Council, that the Soviet Union will have to choose between changing its social system and World War III.

Figures such as R. Cline, one of the leaders of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington (previously deputy director of the CIA), J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative at the United Nations, or N. Podhoretz, publisher of the neoconservatives' "bible" -- the journal COMMENTARY -- and others also are not lagging behind Pipes.

Truly feverish activity has developed in Washington to interfere in others' affairs and fuel tension in the world. Acts of "indirect" armed interference in the affairs of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Lebanon, the entire Near East region, and Southwest Asia are being carried out. The "Rapid Deployment Force" earmarked for use outside the United States is in a state of permanent combat readiness. Sites are already being constructed for the deployment of Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Europe, in direct proximity to the USSR's borders. At the same time psychological warfare is being stepped up against the USSR, the entire socialist community, and developing countries (the "crusade" against communism, the "program of democracy and public diplomacy," and so forth).

Washington's nurturing of a symbiosis of militarist policy and psychological warfare in its most unbridled forms leavened with the cult of strength can only be described as a conspiracy against the entire world. This policy is also calculated to intimidate the population of its own country and make it reconcile itself to worsening living conditions, unemployment, poverty, inflation, the cut in appropriations for social needs, and, at the same time, the unrestrained growth in spending on the arms race, which is undermining the economy. The intention is to thereby reduce the wave of social ferment in the country and, most importantly, to cut the ground from under the feet of members of the mass antimilitarist, antinuclear movement, who are demanding that nuclear arsenals be frozen and reduced and that the funds allocated for military purposes be switched to the needs of the country's population.

It is no surprise that this policy is meeting with a decisive rebuff from more and more countries and increasingly broad sections of the population, including in the United States itself. This is evidenced, for example, by recent articles in THE WASHINGTON POST by such eminent scientists as the physicist and Nobel Prize winner H. Bethe (one of the "fathers" of atomic weapons, by the way), and K. Gottfried, leader of the organization "Union of Concerned Scientists." People in our country, they write, are realizing increasingly clearly that the administration is "advancing along the path leading to catastrophe."

The militarist intoxication on the banks of the Potomac is countered by the mighty peace offensive of the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries, which have recently put forward specific new initiative aimed at sharply reducing nuclear and conventional arms on the basis of observance of th principle of the sides' equality and identical security to elaborate measures to build confidence among states, and to develop comprehensive international cooperation.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates the limitation of nuclear arms and disarmament. Graphic new proof of this is provided by the replies of Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the magazine DER SPIEGEL and his speech at the 3 May reception in honor of the GDR party and state delegation, which expressed the USSR's readiness to reach agreement on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe with regard to both delivery vehicles and warheads and, of course, taking the corresponding arms of Britain and France into account.

The consistent Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state inspires hope and confidence in the heart of everyone to whom our planet's destiny is dear.

This policy is consonant with the interests and aspirations of all peoples, for in principle it denies diktat in the world arena and is aimed at ensuring the triumph of reason, not least in the sphere of Soviet-American relations, on the state of which so much depends. "...We advocate broad, fruitful cooperation among all the planet's peoples -- cooperation free from diktat and interference in others' affairs -- to their mutual advantage and for the good of all mankind," Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasizes. "The Soviet Union will do everything in its power to ensure a calm and peaceful future for the present and future generations. This is the aim of our policy, and we will not deviate from it."

U.S. SAID SUPPORTING 'ANTIPEOPLE' REGIMES

LD072033 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] United States' President Reagan, in an interview to newsmen, has tried to question the legitimacy of the Nicaraguan government of the people and heaped praise on mercenaries, out of whom the CIA forms bands for invasion in that Central American country. President Reagan has called the bandits freedom fighters. Our commentator, Leonid Levchenko, writes that the Washington administration is long used to distorting facts. Without further ado American leaders produce numerous tales about the situation in the socialist countries, in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola or the People's Republic of Kampuchea, defending and praising at the same time the Salvadoran rulers who are fighting their own people, the Afghan bandits, the South African racists or the Pol Pot followers, who are to blame for the death of 3 million Kampucheans.

In the same interview President Reagan spoke at length about some sort of democratic aspirations of the Salvadoran regime. But that regime has killed more than 40,000 innocent people. The retired Major d'Aubisson, an influential figure in the Salvadoran regime, has promised to burn with napalm all opponents of the tyrannical order in that country. As washington regards them, he is a true freedom fighter.

In a bid to placate the public, official American propaganda gives a wide coverage to the U.S. leaders' talks about their readiness to help with a peaceful solution of the Salvadoran problem. For this purpose Washington has appointed a special envoy to El Salvador. His main purpose, according to American newspapers, is to try to organize another election farce as further proof of alleged democratic changes in the country. To follow through the logic of Washington, not a single dictatorship in such countries as Chile, Paraguay, Guatemala, or El Salvador enslaves its people since it enjoys American support and stays in power thanks to supplies of American weapons.

Washington gives a hearty welcome to cut-throats who commit bloody crimes against the Afghan peoples. Some time ago the President himself addressed a group of these killers in the American capital. He promised them, hypocritically calling them freedom fighters, still larger supplies of arms, ammunition, and explosives. The United States and some of its allies have appropriated about $1 billion for material support to the enemies of the Afghan revolution.

What about the actions in the Middle East via an American ally, Israel? The Israeli prime minister, Begin, makes no secret of the fact that his purpose is to exterminate the Palestinians. But the genocide along the fascist model as pursued by the Israeli aggressors apparently sits well with the concepts of how human rights should be observed, the concepts embraced by Washington.

The American attitude is also lenient to the racist order in South Africa, whose rulers mercilessly deal with the country's indigenous population, deny the people of Namibia the right to independence and make armed incursions and perpetrate plunder against Angola. Moved by hatred for countries that pursue an independent policy Washington is not choosy about ways and means for its interference in their internal affairs. That's the essence of the so-called crusade for freedom announced by the United States Administration.

MOSCOW REPORTS CONGRESSIONAL VOTE ON MX FUNDS

LD122315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] According to a report from Washington, the House of Representatives subcommittee on appropriations for defense has adopted, by a majority of votes, a decision to allocate $560 million for further work on setting up the MX missile system. The subcommittee decision was a result of unprecedented arm-twisting, to which the representatives of the U.S. Administration resorted in an effort to exert pressure on the legislators. The White House's attempts to push the plans for the production and deployment of the MX system through Congress, come what may, are arousing growing criticism from the country's political and public circles. As AuCoin, member of the House of Representatives (Democrat from the State of Oregon), stressed, these missiles are first-strike weapons and by no means serve the aims of the defense of the United States. Deployment of the MX missiles will inflict a very serious blow on hopes for a new agreement on arms control, pointed out Congressman Mavroules, Democrat from the State of Massachussetts.

SENATE REJECTION OF 1984 DRAFT BUDGET NOTED

LD122031 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Washington May 12 TASS -- The U.S. Senate turned down today by a majority of votes the compromise draft budget for fiscal 1984, worked out by the leadership of the Republican Party with the knowledge and approval of the White House. Specifically, this draft provided for the increase of military expenditures by 7.5 percent as against the current fiscal year.

This decision of the Senate is a serious defeat for President Reagan, even more so because the Republican Party has a majority in the Senate.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS HU YAOBANG'S ARRIVAL IN SFRY

LD102318 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1846 GMT 10 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has arrived in Yugoslavia. As the Chinese press reports, during his visit Hu Yaobang will exchange views with the Yugoslav side on problems of bilateral relations and problems of topical international issues, and problems of the international workers' movement. Ribicic, chairman of the Presidium LCY Central Committee stressed that Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia will be an important step in the development of Sino-Yugoslav relations.

XINHUA REPORTS NPC DECISION TO CONVENE SESSION

PM110918 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] XINHUA reports that the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee met in Beijing and adopted a decision to convene the first session of the new NPC convocation, the sixth, on 6 June this year. It was announced that the task of the session's members will be to elect a chairman of the People's Republic of China. This post has been restored in accordance with the constitution adopted in December last year.

Also included on the session agenda is the election of the chairman of the PRC Central Military Council and the approval of the candidacies of other persons belonging to that organ, which under the constitution "directs all the state's armed forces."

The session is to consider and approve the country's economic and social development plan for 1983.

PRAVDA NOTES EDUCATION PROBLEMS FACING PRC

PM042237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by B. Barakhta: "Problems of Chinese Schools"]

[Text] Questions of the people's enlightenment, the quality of education, and the cultural standard of the working people, are today an important topic in the Chinese press, radio and television broadcasts, and speeches by PRC leaders. The country is experiencing an acute shortage not only of specialists and skilled workers but often also simply of literate people.

The struggle against illiteracy is now being put foremost in the PRC. According to official figures, universal primary education has still not been successfully introduced in the country. It will only be disseminated throughout China, particularly in outlying national districts, in the nineties, the newspaper CHINA DAILY worte recently.

In 1982 some 1.86 billion yuan more than in 1981 were earmarked for education, culture, science and health, taken together. However, a total sum of 19 billion yuan, or about 17 percent of all budget expenditure, as PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang has admitted, still cannot fundamentally improve the situation. The point is that in 1965 the state spent up to 20 yuan a year on every student, but today it spends only slightly over 13 yuan. China now, according to UN figures, ranks among the lowest in the world in terms of per capita expenditure on education.

Although in theory all children must go to school, in practice, for various reasons and mainly out of material considerations, CHINA DAILY writes, last year about 3 million children gave up primary school.

In the opinion of a number of PRC Education Ministry employees, it is hard to expect a fundamental improvement in the state of affairs in this field in the near future. Many schools are in unadapted, decrepit buildings. Thus a check on schools in Lexian District, Shandong Province, the journal BAN YUE TAN reported, showed that 81 percent of all classrooms were in cracked adobe houses with earth floors and only 14 percent of pupils sit at desks, the remainder sitting on the floor. To all appearances this is not an isolated instance; the journal XINGUANGCHA recently described a similar picture locally.

The Chinese economy is experiencing an acute shortage of skilled workers and specialists. In agriculture out of every 10,000 people there are less than 4 with specialized education. Some 80 percent of the PRC's 100 million workers and employees are young people. The overwhelming majority of young representatives of the working class begin their careers after 1968 and, as the journal LIAOWANG noted, have no technical or frequently even general educational training. Thus 8.2 of workers and employees are illiterate or semiliterate and many have only incomplete secondary or primary education.

Beijing is particularly perturbed by the poor qualifications of responsible workers in the party and state apparatus, and industrial, agricultural, scientific, and technical leaders. According to a RENMIN RIBAO report, now the educational standard of the majority of cadre workers under 40 years old is below that of first grade secondary school graduates.

A number of measures aimed at rectifying the prevailing situation have been outlined by the sixth 5-year plan for 1981 through 1985. It is planned to increase admissions to higher educational establishments with leave from work from 280,000 people in 1980 to 400,000 in 1985. Radio and television universities, evening and correspondence educational establishments, and special refresher and qualification improvement courses will be greatly developed.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S ASEAN VISIT VIEWED

PRAVDA Article

PM121217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yevgeniy Rusakov under the rubric: "Commentator's Column": "Smacking of the Past"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone's tour of the ASEAN countries has ended. During his 11-day tour he visited Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei.

On 9 May, in the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur, the premier delivered a policy speech reflecting, according to NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, "the main avenues of Japan's policy with respect to the ASEAN countries in the 21st century."

What does Tokyo promise its Asian neighbors in the next century? Verbally, assurances that Japan is fully determined "not to become a military power threatening neighboring countries." Promises of economic and financial aid and assistance in industrial modernization.

In fact, it is a case of a future which smacks strongly of the past. To wit, the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" which militarist Japan envisaged in World War II. Of course, after the defeat, under conditions in which the Southeast Asian countries have acquired independence, Tokyo is operating more flexibly and circumspectly, utilizing primarily economic and political levers. But the aim remains the same -- transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of its economic and political influence.

The premier's present voyage is the latest confirmation of this. Nakasone brought "gifts" -- yen loans totaling over $800 million. The ASEAN countries are in need of credits and Tokyo is exploiting this fact. All postwar history shows that these loans are a sort of skeleton key for the Japanese monopolies to gain access to the ASEAN countries' economies and foreign trade.

The modernization of the Japanese Armed Forces, which Washington is pushing forward and which has accelerated since the present Cabinet came to power, is causing constantly increasing anxiety in this region. Expanding the operational zone of its Navy to 1,000 miles, Tokyo has created a pretext for a military presence in the waters adjacent to the ASEAN countries.

Naksone's verbal assurances of the "defensive" nature of Japan's remilitarization have not dispelled the alarm of the countries which have been victims of its aggression in the past. MAINICHI SHIMBUN assessed as a "warning against Japan's arms buildup" the statement by Indonesian President Suharto that "if one country's armed might exceeds the level necessary for self-defense, that will be a threat to peace."

The Japanese premier's trip has proved yet again that Tokyo's attempts to step up military might and to impose hegemony in Southeast Asia are not helping peace and stability either in this region or further afield.

Further Comment

OW130001 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone has just concluded his visit to the five ASEAN countries and Brunei. In this connection, Radio Moscow Tokyo correspondent Igor Vykhukhalev has filed the following report.

On 9 May, the evening before the conclusion of his tour, Prime Minister Nakasone made a speech in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, in which he summarized the results of his visit and made clear Japan's future policy towards the ASEAN countries. First, Prime Minister Nakasone stressed that it is one of the most important and basic principles in Japan's diplomacy to maintain close and friendly relations with the ASEAN countries, and then he stated his hopes of opening up a new phase in such relations by continuing to develop and strengthen this policy to promote mutual prosperity, as well as peace and stability, in the region and in the world. It is quite obvious that this new phase in relations with the ASEAN countries means the strengthening of Japan's role as the political leader of the countries in this region and the strengthening of economic reliance of these countries on Japan, which is in need of the natural resources that are abundant in the ASEAN countries.

Many commentators turn their attention to the fact that Prime Minister Nakasone's ASEAN tour took place on the eve of the Williamsburg summit, scheduled to open late this month. During the tour, the prime minister stated that he would speak on behalf of the ASEAN countries at the summit of the seven Western advanced nations, though no one had officially requested him to do so. And this indicates that Japan regards Southeast Asia as a region of Japanese concern.

Prime Minister Nakasone's ASEAN tour also indicates that Japan's expeditious militarization, its intensified military and political cooperation with the United States and its undertaking of the duty to defend the 1,000-mile sealanes have caused apprehension in these countries, particularly in Indonesia and the Philippines. Prime Minister Nakasone asserted in this policy speech, delivered in Kuala Lumpur, that he was able to make all ASEAN leaders fully understand Japan's efforts in defense buildup. However, such an understanding never comes to completion in the first place, and secondly, if the prime minister thinks that the Japanese Government has been given, as a result of the negotiations, a "blank power of attorney" in its policy of expanding military potential, its preparations for blockading the four straits and the patrol of sealanes, he is under a serious misapprehension.

Commentators have also turned their attention to the fact that Prime Minister Nakasone attempted to rationalize his military policy by frequently mentioning the worn-out fabrications about the "Soviet threat" in his talks with the ASEAN leaders. During the ASEAN tour, it was affirmed that Japan would refuse to give economic aid to Vietnam but support the reactionary political group, including the Pol Pot clique which had massacred 3 million fellow countrymen and is contriving to overthrow the legitimate government of Kampuchea.

It is impossible to accept such an undisguised intervention in the internal affairs of the countries in this region as an act in consideration for the prosperity of Southeast Asia. Thus, an important question arises as to whether the present peace and stability in Asia will substantially reach a dangerous phase as a result of Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the ASEAN nations.

LEVCHENKO TESTIMONY TERMED 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN'

OW121409 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 11 May 83

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] Japan is now making an anti-Soviet clamor centered on the so-called testimony by Levchenko, who has betrayed his motherland. While hunting for nonexistent Soviet agents, some specific forces attempt to disgrace those respectable and honest people who appeal for strengthening the good-neighbor relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. In this connection, commentator Yuriy Afonin has the following comments:

There is no room whatsoever for doubt about this campaign being originated in a foreign country. It was at the end of last year that the publication of the Levchenko testimony was organized in Washington. Some Japanese mass media that delight in sensationalism jumped at this fabrication. The scheme was to depict the Soviet Union as an evil force or even inhumane force, so that the readers would continue to have such an image of the Soviet Union for a long time. Such a scheme, however, did not prove successful. Within a very short period, the Japanese people came to realize that the traitor's testimony was slanderous.

In this connection, Washington launched a second intelligence offensive. This time it was done through the READER'S DIGEST and the Japanese publications connected with this magazine and a vain attempt was made to give the so-called testimony both authenticity and persuasive force. It was no accident that the clamor was started at the present time. The clamor is merely part of the global anti-Soviet campaign contemplated and organized by the CIA of the United States. It is quite obvious that the smear campaign aims at instigating distrust and suspicion about the Soviet Union among the people throughout the world and also at preventing the easing of international tension.

U.S. imperialism is now trying through every means available to maintain the international tension it succeeded in arousing with its own actions from the end of the 1970's to the 1980's. The Reagan administration needs to have intensified tension so as to continue with the arms race that aims at attaining military superiority over the socialist community. However, it has become more and more difficult to search for a pretext for instigating tension. Therefore, the attempts to use the Afghanistan issue and the Poland issue as pretexts have failed to yield any expected results. The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its proposals for checking the arms race, eliminating the danger of nuclear war, and strengthening peace have now come to enjoy greater understanding and broader support among the people throughout the world.

Under such circumstances, the United States has to bring out a scarecrow, the so-called acts of Soviet espionage, to disrupt the relations of the Soviet Union with a number of foreign countries. This also applies to its relations with Japan. This year, there have emerged signs indicating that the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan may take a turn for the better. A large delegation from the Japanese business circles paid a visit to the Soviet Union in February. The vice foreign ministers of the two countries met in Tokyo for consultations in April. Washington did not like such developments because Washington expects Japan to follow the anti-Soviet line of the Reagan administration without any objection. Washington decided to resort to fabrication and intimidation so as to silence all those who held that the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union should be improved.

As one of the reasons why there is so much talk about this notorious so-called Levchenko testimony, it can be pointed out that the publication of the slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union conforms to the interests of the reactionary forces in Japan.

First, the campaign centered on the nonexistent, so-called Soviet threat has, in fact, failed to work out well, as it is quite obvious that the majority of the Japanese people do not support the campaign. It was to reinvigorate this campaign that the debate over the so-called Soviet agents was brought up. Second, the current clamor was started purposely with various considerations for the election. Popular support for the Nakasone Cabinet has declined and there is a greater doubt within the ruling party, the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP], as to whether it will be able to win the coming parliamentary election under the Nakasone Cabinet. That such a doubt actually exists is clearly indicated by the fact that opinion within the LDP is divided as to whether the elections for the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives should be held simultaneously as they were in 1980.

Is it a matter worthy of any surprise at all that the cheap debate over the unfounded danger of the Reds has been brought up to divert the attention of the Japanese public from the domestic problems and difficulties? The current anti-Soviet campaign is certainly not the first of its kind, and obviously it is not the last either. However, beyond a doubt, the current anti-Soviet campaign will end in total failure, as all other anti-Soviet campaigns have.

The anti-Sovietism based on slanders certainly cannot stand the test of hard facts. It is most regrettable that the current anti-Soviet campaign will cause damage to the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan, for there would be sufficient room for improvement of such relations if the campaign had not been started.

JAPANESE TRAINING EXERCISE ON HOKKAIDO DISCUSSED

LD111457 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- TASS political observer Askold Biryukov writes:

Official Tokyo took another military action dangerous for peace in the Far East. The manoeuvres for bringing a large contingent of Armed Forces to the northernmost of the Japanese islands, Hokkaido, were started in Japan today. Taking part in the manoeuvres, held close to the Soviet Union, are about 4,000 officers and men, tens of tanks and cannons, military helicopters from the composition of the 13th division of land forces deployed in the Hiroshima Prefecture, and other forces. Several transsea ferries, 550 heavy-duty trucks, ten "C-3" military transport planes have been requisitioned for the transportation of troops and equipment.

Troops brought to Hokkaido are to enter immediately an encounter with the "enemy that invaded Hokkaido." The question arises where the enemy came from. Naturally, from the "north." This is the idea that the official propaganda tries to implant in the minds of Japanese.

Acting in accordance with Washington's strategy, the Japanese ruling circles have been conducting for many years the course at turning Hokkaido into the main bridgehead for the policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union. A large part of the striking power of the Japanese Armed Forces is concentrated in the area. Four of the most combat-ready divisions of the land forces have been deployed in the area, as well as Japan's first armoured division equipped with "M-74" tanks. The militaristic preparations on Hokkaido are accompanied by noisy propaganda in the spirit of rabid chauvinism and revanchism.

Around the clock sea and air patrolling of La Perouse Strait separating Japan from the Soviet island Sakhalin has been introduced since yesterday at the Hokkaido shores. This is a practical step toward the implementation (so far in this area) of the commitment to Washington for the "establishment of control" and blockage of international waterways to prevent in "emergency circumstances" the passage of Soviet ships into the ocean.

Deliberations about "emergency circumstances," just as the invented "Soviet menace" about which the official Tokyo circles clamour noisily, is only a smokescreen by means of which it is sought to cover up Japan's ever-growing involvement in the Pentagon's ventures that are fraught with unpredictable consequences. Is not this shown by the facts of the Japanese land and waters surrounding Japan being turned evermore into a place d'armes for sea- and air-borne and, in the foreseeable future, also for land-borne, delivery vehicles of U.S. nuclear weapons by means of which the Washington administration dreams to change the world according to its liking?

The actions of official Tokyo, far from promoting peace and stability in the Far East, which is persistently demanded by the peoples of Asian countries, including the Japanese people, are carrying the matters to the dangerous aggravation of international tension in that area and in Asia as a whole. [Moscow TASS in English at 0804 GMT on 11 May, in another report on the Hokkaido training exercises, notes the following: "Japan's democratic forces regard the transportation of troops to Hokkaido, situated close to the Soviet border, as a dangerous provocation aimed at whipping up tension in the Far East. The branch of the Japanese Peace Committee in the Hiroshima Prefecture and other anti-war organizations demanded the termination of the exercises."]

REMARK IN DIET ON COMBAT SUPPORT TO U.S. NOTED

LD121010 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 12 TASS -- Japanese warships are ready, in case of "extraordinary circumstances," to render combat support to American nuclear submarines with nuclear missiles aboard. This was stated in the upper chamber of Japan's parliament by a representative of the Japan Defence Agency. Earlier, officials of the Japan Defence Agency indicated a possibility that the Navy of Japan will "guard" American combat ships in the high seas. As is noted by the democratic press, this actually shows that the Navies of Japan and the United States are preparing for joint combat operations, including at sea lanes in the Pacific and in the zone of international straits in the Far East. Such "expansion" of the sphere of application of the Japanese-American "security treaty" further draws Japan into the Reagan administration's adventurist strategy, heightens tension in the region.

ARKHIPOV OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA CHRONICLED

Arrival, Itinerary Reported

LD111923 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] New Delhi May 11 TASS -- First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov arrived on an official visit here today. At the Palavm International Airport, Ivan Arkhipov and the officials accompanying him were met by India's minister for foreign affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao, and other officials.

Ivan Arkhipov is to take part in the ceremony of inaugurating India's largest oil refinery in the town of Mathura, built with the technical assistance of the USSR. Ivan Arkhipov will also confer with P.V. Narasimha Rao, who is chairman, on the Indian side, for the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation. During the talks, they will discuss questions of further expanding the diversified and mutually advantageous cooperation between India and the USSR in different fields.

Arkhipov Meets Indian Leaders

LD121008 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] New Delhi May 12 TASS -- Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi has received today First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov, who came here for an official visit.

Ivan Arkhipov conveyed to the prime minister of India greetings and warm wishes from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov. In the course of the talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides reaffirmed the desire to continue developing economic cooperation between the two countries in different spheres. The sides expressed the need to continue exerting efforts to curb the arms race, and to preserve peace and detente.

Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi highly appreciated the state of the Indian-Soviet relations, which are developing on the basis of traditional friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation. She warmly thanked Ivan Arkhipov for the greetings conveyed to her and good wishes from the Soviet leaders.

Taking part in the talk were USSR Ambassador in India Vasiliy Rykov and India's ambassador in the USSR Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja.

On the same day Ivan Arkhipov had a meeting with India's Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao. In the course of the friendly talk the sides exchanged opinions on questions of bilateral Soviet-Indian relations, and also on some international problems.

Signs Factory Agreement

LD130654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Delhi 12 May TASS -- The signing of an agreement between the USSR and India on cooperation in the construction of the second stage of a metallurgical factory in Visakhapatnam took place today. Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, finance minister of India, signed the agreement. Among the officials present at the signing ceremony were P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs and cochairman of the joint Soviet-Indian commission, and N.K.P. Salve, minister of state for steel and mines.

Finance Minister Mukherjee spoke, praising the role of cooperation with the USSR in strengthening the Indian economy. We, he said, will remember the help of the Soviet Union in building such giants of our industry as the metallurgical factories in Bhilai and Bokaro, the heavy machine building factories in Ranchi and the heavy power equipment factory in Hardwar, all of which have become memorials to our cooperation.

The Visakhapatnam metallurgical factory will become a significant landmark. It is being built with the technical and financial aid of the Soviet Union. The creative work of the two countries serves the cause of peace in the world. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee expressed confidence that Indian-Soviet cooperation will continue to develop fruitfully.

In his speech, Ivan Arkhipov expressed satisfaction that the construction of the first phase of the factory in Visakhapatnam is being carried out successfully and that the construction of the basic installations of the infrastructure is virtually complete. The efficiency of the plants in Bhilai, Bokaro, and other places is confirmation of the correct path of development of key branches of industry in the state sector, which was defined by Jawaharlal Nehru and is consistently being put into practice by his daughter Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister. The Soviet people, he said, are pleased about the successes achieved by the Indian people on the path of independent economic development and wish them new major successes on this path.

Soviet-Indian cooperation, Ivan Arkhipov noted, is being developed on the firm foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, and occupies an important place in the multi-faceted complex of Soviet-Indian relations based on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect, and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Relations between the USSR and India are an obvious case of friendly links between states with different social systems which are interested in the creation of peaceful conditions for all-round development and are fighting for peace and detente.

The Soviet Union highly appraises the position of active nonalignment pursued by India in the international arena and its support for the prevention of war, for the resolution of arguments by means of negotiations, not confrontation, and for creating an atmosphere of peace on earth, Ivan Arkhipov concluded.

The same day talks began between Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the work Council of Ministers, and P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian foreign minister, the cochairmen of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Arkhipov, Rao Speak at Dinner

LD122359 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] New Delhi May 12 TASS -- The Soviet Union has made an important contribution to the struggle started by India in the first years of its independence for economic progress and the creation of its own economy, Narasimha Rao, foreign minister of India, said today at a dinner in honour of the First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov. The fruitful Soviet-Indian cooperation, started in Bhilai, spread to various sectors of the Indian economy, showing wide scope and viability. We sincerely wish that the mutually advantageous cooperation and friendship between our countries continue to expand and strengthen for the benefit of peace all over the world, the minister stressed.

Touching upon the international situation, Narasimha Rao pointed out the remaining threat to peace, the aggravation of international tension and the escalation of the arms race.

The minister said that India persistently exerted every effort for promoting peace and cooperation. The Non-aligned Summit Conference held recently expressed the anxiety of the world community over the threat of a nuclear war and a world economic crisis, and urged all the countries to tirelessly work for peace and peaceful coexistence, independence, disarmament and economic development.

In a reply speech Ivan Arkhipov said that Soviet people understood and supported the peaceful policy of the Indian Government, highly appreciated India's efforts aimed at stiffening the Non-Aligned Movement. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov pointed out that the USSR treated with respect the Non-aligned Movement whose peaceful policy made an effective contribution to the international life. We resolutely and invariably support those who even today have to fight for freedom, independence and the very existence of their peoples, who have to repulse the attack of aggressors or be threatened with an aggression.

The Soviet-Indian friendship which passed the test of time, consolidated by the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India, is the valuable asset of our peoples and an important factor of universal peace and stability, Ivan Arkhipov pointed out further.

We share your evaluation of the significance of the Soviet-Indian friendship for the cause of peace in Asia and all over the world and express full confidence that it will be further consolidated and developed for the benefit of peoples of our countries, in the interests of peace on our planet, he stressed.

Meeting with Indian President

LD131157 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] New Delhi May 13 TASS -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is currently here, today paid a visit to President Zail Singh of India. They had a conversation which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding.

Ivan Arkhipov conveyed greetings and warm wishes to Zail Singh from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Zail Singh spoke highly of the relations of friendship between India and the Soviet Union, relations the beginning of which was set by the Great October Socialist Revolution. Indian-Soviet relations which meet the national interests and aspirations of the two countries and peoples serve the cause of peace and international security. Indian-Soviet friendship has stood the test of time and has become a reliable factor of stability in Asia and in the world. Economic cooperation between the two countries develops steadily. This has been vividly exemplified by the signing of an agreement in New Delhi on cooperation with the USSR in the construction of the second phase of the metallurgical mill in Visakhapatnam. The two sides expressed mutual striving to continue to develop mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields.

The president of India expressed deep satisfaction with the support which the Soviet Union renders to the Non-aligned Movement and with its consistent policy aimed at achieving a lasting peace on earth. Zail Singh warmly thanked for the greetings conveyed to him from the Soviet leaders. For his part, he asked to convey the warmest wishes to Yuriy Andropov, Nikolay Tikhonov, to the Soviet Government and all Soviet people.

Vasiliy Rykov, the ambassador of the USSR to India, and Vishnu Kalyandas Ahuja, the ambassador of India to the USSR, were present at the meeting.

Ivan Arkhipov also laid a wreath at the place of the cremation of Mahatma Gandhi, eader of the national liberation movement of India, one of the founders of independent India.

Delhi Reportage on Visit

For Delhi reports on Council of Ministers' Deputy Chairman Arkhipov's 5-day visit to India, see the 12 May South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PAKISTANI TONE TOWARDS U.S. BASES SAID SOFTENING

LD122337 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 12 May 83

[Aleksandr Korolev commentary]

[Text] It is significant that the tone of pronouncements by the Pakistani authorities on such a delicate issue as foreign bases has been growing more categorical. In the past, asked whether the United States would receive bases on Pakistani territory, the authorities in Islamabad gave the evasive answer that this had not been discussed. Then representatives of the Pakistani authorities claimed that lending a territory for foreign bases did not conflict with the principles of nonalignment. President Ziaul Haq was even more outspoken in a recent interview with the Nepalese paper RISING NEPAL. He said he viewed unacceptable the point of the Indian-proposed draft treaty of peace and friendship that prohibits the lending of bases for foreign troops. And the leading Pakistani military expert Lieutenant General (?Akram) emphasized the other day that a Pakistani commitment not to lend its territory for foreign bases was out of the question.

The impression is that with the help of statements, careful in the beginning but more categorical later, the Pakistani authorities hope to accustom the public in the country to the thought that foriegn bases can appear in Pakistani territory too. The prospect is quite real -- the administration in Washington is drawing up a plan for building bases in Pakistan and other strongholds for the Rapid Deployment Force. The United States Congress has just debated the adoption of (?monetary) measures to defend American interests in South and Southwest Asia. Mind, the congressmen also discussed the Pakistani role in the American plans for maintaining the so-called stability in the region.

Plans of this kind are already carried out; action on them has been especially purposeful since September 1981, when an agreement was signed to give 3.2 billion dollars worth of American aid to Pakistan. THE NEW YORK TIMES has said that at the talks that were held at the time a so-called general understanding was reached with the authorities in Islamabad for joint actions in the region. It seems that the Pakistani authorities act in conformity with this general understanding by publishing [word indistinct] to American bases in general, and those to be formed in Pakistan in particular. All the more so, concrete steps are taken in this direction. The French news agency has said that in exchange for military and economic aid, the United States has received the consent of the Pakistani authorities for the Rapid Deployment Force to use naval bases Karachi and Gwadar and a military aerodrome at Peshawar. Besides, the United States has begun to build on Pakistani territory a network of radio-electronic surveillance stations to monitor the Persian Gulf and Southwest Asia. Five stations of this kind are under construction in Islamabad, Karachi, Peshawar, Gwadar, and Sargordha.

So we can see that the so-called general understanding with the administration in Washington is assuming concrete and pretty dangerous shapes. Kapistan is involved in the orbit of U.S. aggressive preparations in the region. This endangers the security of all countries there, including Pakistan, whose territory gradually turns into a bridgehead for the American military.

PRK'S BOU THANG VISITS USSR MILITARY FACILITIES

PM121459 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Minister's Visit"]

[Text] Bou Thang, member of the Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and PRK minister of defense, visited the "Vystrel" Higher Officers Courses named for Marshal of the Soviet Union B.M. Shaposhnikov and the USSR KGB Higher Border Guard Command School named for the Moscow City Soviet on 6 May. He was acquainted with their instruction material facilities and with the organization of the teaching process.

U.S.-ASEAN COLLUSION AGAINST KAMPUCHEA DISCUSSED

LD130043 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] In an interview with the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL, Norodom Sihanouk has made a declaration that is equivalent to self-esposure. He said the three-sided coalition he leads is political fiction. This is nothing new, of course, the so-called coalition with its irreconcilable contradictions, has always existed only on paper. Sihanouk is a mere pawn; the leading roles are played by the Pol Pot cut-throats. For that reason, when Sihanouk receives credentials from foreign ambassadors the clownery can surprise no one; it is fully in spirit of the political mountebank. In so doing Sihanouk will never gain international recognition.

Even the Western press that does not at all sympathize with the changes in Kampuchea admits that the coalition that has entrenched itself in Thailand cannot reverse the coure of events in Kampuchea. The correspondent of the American paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, who has watched the Pol Pot men for some time, says they are in the final stage of moral degradation and are ordinary marauders. According to the correspondent, the Pol Pot men are demoralized and many refuse to obey their leaders and take part in armed provocations against Kampuchea. Eyewitnesses can also state the fact that the people of Kampuchea are decisively rejecting all attempts to impose on them a butcher puppet clique. The Indonesian paper KOMPAS has noted that the Kampucheans do not want the Pol Pot regime to return in either simple and pure form or as a coalition.

The government of Heng Samrin fully controls the situation in the country. The success of ensuring security and building a new life has allowed to begin the withdrawal of another contingent of the voluntary Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Why is the fuss continuing over a notorious coalition that has no territory and represents nobody but political corpses that have discredited themselves?

Well, the only reason is this: The coalition is supported by external forces, first of all the United States Administration. The Americans view the coalition as a means of whipping up tension in Southeast Asia and fuelling hostility among the peoples in the region. Proof are the latest events on the Kampuchean-Thai border; they were virtually provoked by the administration in Washington. It is a pity that the actions of the administration involve some ASEAN nations. Thailand gave refuge to Pol Pot bands, which have set up military camps there. What's more, Thailand has allowed the delivery of weapons and the provision of other support to the bands. The position of Singapore causes bewilderment too. Singapore is equipping the coalition -- that is, Pol Pot men-- with weapons. Sihanouk admitted the fact the other day at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur when he said that 3,000 rifles were recently delivered from Singapore.

Observers note that the policy pursued by Singapore is closely linked with the military aid it receives from Washington. This support serves as a lever of exerting pressure. The same kind of pressure is exerted on other ASEAN nations. This was brought to light during the recent tour of the ASEAN nations by the Assistant U.S. Secretary of State Wolfowitz. He called for more energetic participation in political and military actions against the three countries of Indochina. But his mission can hardly be called successful. Far from all ASEAN nations have yielded to American dictating.

TASS OBSERVER COMMENTS ON SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM PRK

PM111551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS Political Observer M. Yakovlev commentary: "A Show of Good Will"]

[Text] The withdrawal of another contingent of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea has just started. The Cuu Long corps of the Vietnamese People's Army, comprising an infantry division and six separate brigades and regiments will be withdrawn from PRK territory during May.

This has become possible thanks to the stabilization and consolidation of the internal situation in Kampuchea. During the years which have passed since the overthrow of the bloody Pol Pot regime the Kampuchean people have scored considerable successes in national rebirth, the restoration of the economy, and a revival in all spheres of public life. The national armed forces -- the regular Army, local self-defense forces, and People's Militia -- have strengthened considerably. This, and not "outside pressure," as Washington and certain Asian capitals would hypocritically like to present it, is what has enabled the PRK and SRV Governments to commence the withdrawal from Kampuchea of more units and subunits of the Vietnamese volunteer forces which have discharged their their international duty in that country.

The Governments of the PRK and the SRV have again, in practice, demonstrated their good will, despite the unceasing provocations against Kampuchea and Vietnam, despite the subversive propaganda campaign and acts of sabotage by reactionary forces against these countries. They are countering the aspirations of the United States and other hegemonist forces which are interfering in the Southeast Asian countries' internal affairs with a fully realistic course aimed at the creation of an atmosphere of fruitful cooperation and good-neighborliness among all the states in that part of our planet. This course toward the peaceful settlement of all, even the most complex, of the region's problems is opposed with the policy aimed at undermining revolutionary processes in the Indochinese countries, thwarting the growing tendencies toward dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN member states, and at provoking confrontation between them.

As is known, at their Vientiane conference in February the top leaders of the SRV, Lao People's Democratic Republic and PRK examined questions relating to the relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia and the creation of an atmosphere of fruitful dialogue and good-neighborliness in the region. They again endorsed the proposal to convene an international conference on Southeast Asia to resolve the region's crucial problems and reaffirmed their own proposal to conclude nonaggression treaties with China and the ASEAN countries aimed at the normalization of relations with these states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. It was stated with the utmost clarity at the conference that the Vietnamese volunteer forces will definitively leave this country when the threat from outside has disappeared, when Thai territory is no longer used against the PRK, and when the Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries are deprived of outside support.

In certain Southeast Asian states, in Washington, and in certain other capitals where there is reluctance to take Indochina realities into account, all peace initiatives on the part of the three Indochinese countries are given a hostile reception. So the new show of good will on the part of the SRV and the PRK has been hastily written off as a "propaganda maneuver." It is quite obvious that such inventions are needed in order to belittle the significance of this new important step taken by the SRV and the PRK, and furthermore to conceal the respective unwillingeness to contribute to Southeast Asia's transformation into a zone of lasting peace and stability, and to cover up the desire to change irreversible processes in Kampuchea and reimplant on Khmer soil an antipeople regime of Pol Pot and other reactionary forces.

In contrast to this, sober-minded circles in countries neighboring the SRV and the PRK and in other Asian countries, view this step by the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Governments as a new initiative aimed at settling Southeast Asia's regional problems and as concrete proof of the Indochinese countries' readiness to engage in a constructive dialogue with the ASEAN member countries with the aim of stabilizing the situation in the region.

TASS CITES VNA ON CHINESE BORDER SHELLING

LD101102 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Hanoi May 10 TASS -- The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports that from April 29 to May 5 the Chinese side continued shelling Vietnamese territory in borderline districts of the Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Cao Bang and Quang Ninh Province. Chinese soldiers who penetrated Vietnamese land were mining roads. As a result of these actions there are wounded among the peaceful population. Considerable material damage was also caused.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY also points out that nearly 100 violations of territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by Chinese armed vessels were noticed over the same period.

USSR, ESCAP OFFICIAL IN THAILAND DENIES SPY ROLE

BK120758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0731 GMT 13 May 83

[By Joseph de Rienzo]

[Text] Bangkok, May 12 (AFP) -- A senior Soviet official today dismissed as "outrageous lies" press reports identifying four members of the Soviet legation here as KBG-GRU agents.

Ernest Obminskiy, counsellor and permanent representative to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), was recently accused by ASIAWEEK magazine of sharing KGB resident responsibilities in Thailand. He called the charges part of a "clumsily and all too obviously orchestrated campaign" of recent expulsions of Soviet officials and professionals from various countries throughout the world. Mr Obminskiy declined to identify any of the organisations he felt might be behind such a conspiracy. "I don't necessarily feel a single group is behind it," he said.

The official denied he performed any espionage role: "I am a professor and researcher." Mr Obminskiy, an athletic and popular member among the Soviet legation here, was one of the guests of honor last night at a party held in Bangkok hotel to welcome his replacement, Boris Nikolayev, whom ASIAWEEK labeled the KGB's new resident.

Other alleged Soviet operatives identified by the Hong Kong-based news weekly include trade representative Mikhail Shapovalov and recently departed First Secretary Yevgeniy Kharitonov. The representative for GRU, the military intelligence arm, was reputed by ASIAWEEK to be Counsellor Boris Skvortsoy.

Mr. Obminskiy said he would soon return to a Moscow institute to assume a scientific research position. He has been stationed in Bangkok since February 1979.

ASIAWEEK, in an article titled "Soviet Spy Bosses in Bangkok," said Mr. Obminskiy had been highly successful in penetration of ESCAP and managed to station six new Russian translators and interpreters to that United Nations organisation. A recent request by Moscow to increase Soviet diplomatic strength in Thailand was denied by the Thai Government. A senior Thai intelligence official recently said more than 10 Soviet diplomatic, airlines and press representatives were currently being closely monitored for possible involvement in espionage activities.

USSR ENVOY TO AUSTRALIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM111617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch from unnamed TASS correspondent: "Show of Good Will"]

[Text] Canberra -- the Australian Government is counting on cooperation between Australia and the Soviet Union and hopes that the mutual efforts aimed at strengthening and improving these relations will yield the fruit they ought to, Australian Governor General N. Stephen said on accepting the credentials of the new Soviet ambassador, Ye. M. Samoteykin, in Canberra.

My government, N. Stephen went on, believes that good relations between countries, based on the principles of mutual respect and trust, are the most important element contributing to world peace and stability. The governor general expressed satisfaction at the good will shown by the Soviet Union and on behalf of the Australian people extended best wishes to the people of the Soviet Union for their well-being and prosperity.

BRIEFS

SRV GROUP IN TAJIK SSR -- A large group of representatives from the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Society branch of Dong Nai Province of Vietnam has paid a visit to Dushanbe, the capital of Tajik SSR, for a few days. The delegation was headed by Nguyen (Ki Vatguet), chairman of the National Fatherland Front in Dong Nai. During their visit, the guests from Vietnam acquainted themselves with Dushanbe and were received by R.stambek Yusufbekov, deputy chairman of the Tajik Council of Ministers and minister o. foreign affairs. Yusufbekov, briefed the visiting delegation on the developments achieved by the Tajik people, who are part of the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 28 Apr 83 GF]

PRESS HAILS RESULTS OF HONECKER'S USSR VISIT

Militant Unity for Peace

PM120925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen Unity!"]

[Text] The spring month of May continues its progress around the planet. All progressive mankind has just celebrated the bright festival of victory over fascism. This year, however, the last month of the spring is also tinged with alarm. Veterans and young people, parliamentarians and municipal officials, scientists and housewives, atheists and ministers of religion are resolutely raising their voice in protest at Washington's extremely dangerous nuclear missile ambitions and against its crazed desire to bring the world to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe.

The socialist community is a reliable bulwark for the forces of peace in this noble and difficult struggle. We are proud to say that the Soviet Union is the only nuclear power to have adopted a solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Warsaw Pact states, developing their former initiatives, have proposed to the members of the NATO bloc concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace. This constructive proposal, together with the whole body of ideas put forward in the Prague Political Declaration, was received as a realistic alternative to nuclear catastrophe and as a call for broad international cooperation in the name of preserving life on earth. However, the NATO countries are still avoiding a direct answer.

The Soviet Union's latest far-reaching proposal, advanced by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov -- to reach agreement on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe as regards both delivery vehicles and warheads, moreover, at a considerably lower level than at present -- also aroused a massive response worldwide. This proposal makes it possible to get around the obstructions created at the Geneva talks by Reagan's "zero" and "interim" options and to avoid a chain reaction of the further buildup of nuclear missile armaments. This initiative has met with the resolute support of the socialist states.

The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by the GDR party and state delegation led by Comrade E. Honecker provided striking evidence of the community countries' militant unity in the struggle for peace and detente. The Soviet Union and the GDR reaffirmed their determination to continue to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist community and the security of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states' alliance, which is marking its 28th anniversary this week.

The socialist community countries are showing time and again their readiness to examine any sensible proposals for lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe -- no matter where they come from -- that are based on the principle of equality and identical security. So at the talks in Moscow the Soviet side welcomed the GDR's consent to include all its territory in the zone free from battlefield nuclear weapons proposed by Sweden. It is indicative that when the GDR called on the Federal Republic of Germany also to support the Swedish initiative, a categorical refusal was heard from the banks of the Rhine.

The reminder in the joint communique that the basis for mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation in Europe is unconditional respect for the existing territorial and political realities and strict observance of the treaties concluded by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia with the Federal Republic of Germany, and also the four-power agreement on West Berlin, which are based on those realities, is very timely. Of late revanchist tendencies have clearly revived in the Federal Republic and the myth of a "Germany within its 1937 borders" is being brought up again. Such actions will, as in the past, be resolutely rebuffed.

"Nobody should forget that the GDR cannot be blackmailed," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND recalled a few days ago. "Any such attempt would be to the detriment not only of the GDR but also of the FRG and West Berlin, which, as is known, does not belong to the FRG and cannot be administered by the FRG."

On German soil, which gave mankind Karl Marx, on the dividing line between the world of socialism and the world of capital, a socialist state of workers and peasants -- the German Democratic Republic -- is growing and strengthening. Here the roots of fascism and revanchism have been pulled up once and for all, here the victory over Hitlerite Germany has long been marked as a national festival -- the Day of the German People's Liberation From Fascism. "One of our people's greatest revolutionary gains is the fact that friendship with the country of Lenin has become the foundation of their life and the common asset of all the working people," Comrade Erich Honecker noted in his speech in the Kremlin.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our countries, whose core is the policy aimed at further rapprochement between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the GDR, is consistently being translated into reality. Our fraternal alliance based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is an important factor in resolving tasks in socialist and communist building. The development of interparty ties and ties between state organs, including the USSR Supreme Soviet and the GDR Volkskammer, and between public organizations and labor collectives is following an upward trend.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the economic ties between the two states, which are each other's biggest trade partners. The volume of their goods turnover will reach the record sum of R13 billion this year. The program for production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR for the period through 1990 is being successfully translated into reality. While adopting measures for the closer bilateral coordination of economic policy, our countries will continue to actively contribute to deepening and increasing the effectiveness of socialist economic integration within CEMA. They express confidence that the upcoming CEMA states' summit in Moscow will mark the beginning of a new stage in their fruitful multilateral cooperation.

The spring month of May continues its progress around the planet. And the news it brings from the capitals of the socialist countries is filling people with hope: The moloch of war can and must be stopped and a peaceful future for mankind can be ensured.

Confirmed Total Unity of Views

PM121258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Notable Event"]

[Text] Berlin, 11 May -- The GDR party and state delegation's official friendly visit to the USSR and the talks in Moscow with the Soviet leaders confirmed total unity of views on all questions discussed and were a new milestone in the development of the indestructible alliance and fruitful cooperation between the two fraternal countries. They will undoubtedly provide all-around assistance for our friendship and collaboration to become even firmer and more effective, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes. The SED Central Committee organ devotes an editorial to the results of the GDR delegation's visit to the Soviet Union.

The visit, the newspaper points out, made an important contribution to the resolution of the most important task of the present day -- safeguarding lasting peace. This is borne out by the USSR's constructive new proposal put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe, which meets with full support in the GDR.

It is symbolic that this visit took place in the year of Karl Marx, on the eve of the 38th anniversary, of world-historical significance, of the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition and its main force -- the Soviet Union -- over Hitlerite fascism. We will never forget that Soviet Army servicemen also brought freedom to the German people.

The results of the visit, the article notes, confirm that the course of the SED and the CPSU toward the all-round development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples is being successfully continued. Regular meetings between the leaders of the two parties and states have become permanent practice. In this connection the article notes the outstanding importance of the meeting which took place during the visit between Yu.V. Andropov and E. Honecker.

The Soviet Union and the GDR regard averting the threat of war as the most vital task. For Europe and the whole world the appearance of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of the FRG and other West European states would generate an extraordinarily serious threat and would lay the foundation for a new round of the arms race.

The newspaper stresses that the sides regard unconditional respect for existing political and territorial realities as a basic condition for mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation on our continent.

In the face of the present international situation, aggravated as a result of the course the United States and NATO are steering toward confrontation, the USSR and the GDR consider it particularly important to continue to strengthen the unity of the socialist community and to ensure the reliability of the alliance of fraternal states united in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes.

GRISHIN RECEIVES BERLIN SED CHIEF NAUMANN

PM121229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] On 11 May V.V. Grishin member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, received a delegation from the Berlin Bezirk SED Directorate headed by K. Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED directorate. The delegation has come to Moscow at the invitation of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV SEND V-E GREETINGS TO BERLIN

LD121018 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Girospolkom, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Committee, and Comrade Erhard Krack, mayor of the GDR capital, in connection with the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism.

The telegram said: In connection with the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism, we sent you, the communists, and all inhabitants of the GDR's capital, Berlin, our congratulations and best wishes on behalf of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom.

We are sincerely pleased at the successes achieved in the past years by GDR working people, under the leadership of the SED, in all spheres of political, economic and social life, which cogently attest to the tremendous vitality and inexhaustible potential of the socialist system.

We appraise highly the ideological unity and fraternal alliance of the CPSU and the SED and the fruitful development of the invoilable friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the GDR and their capitals, Moscow and Berlin.

Muscovites, like indeed the whole Soviet people, welcomed with profound satisfaction the visit to the USSR of the GDR party-state delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. The results of the summit talks held in the Kremlin were an important milestone in the history of fraternal relations between our parties and states and reliably serve the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the GDR and the cause of peace and socialism.

We wish you, dear friends, and the working people of the GDR capital, further successes in peaceful creative labor to fulfill the 10th SED Congress decisions and in building a developed socialist society.

KOSTANDOV ATTENDS GDR LIBERATION JUBILEE RECEPTION

PM121250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Holiday"]

[Text] On 10 May E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the 38th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

The reception was attended by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military leaders; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

HUSAK CITED ON SUPPORT FOR SOVIET POLICY

PM120934 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "CSSR President's Order"]

[Text] Prague, 7 May -- The Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance and the friendship between the two fraternal countries' peoples cemented together in joint struggle forms the firm foundation of CSSR foreign policy and the guarantee of the security of Czechoslovakia and its further successful socialist development. This is stated in the CSSR president's order on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army and the conclusion of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle.

The document says that one must take account of the fact that the building of a socialist society is taking place in complex international conditions. Extremely reactionary militarist imperialist circles are stepping up their struggle against progressive and peace-loving forces.

The CSSR entirely supports the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy and its constructive peace proposals aimed at achieving genuine detente in international relations and developing international cooperation.

We understand, the order emphasizes, that the reliable defense of socialism is a decisive condition for successfully conducting a policy of peaceful coexistence and maintaining peace. Therefore the CPCZ and the CSSR Government are doing all that is necessary to safeguard our people's peaceful labor and the country's security. The Czechoslovak Armed Forces servicemen, in unity with the working people, are constantly strenthening the country's defense capability. They are ready, alongside the glorious Soviet Army and the armies of other Warsaw Pact States, to repulse any attempt at imperialist aggression, the order says.

PRAVDA CITES NEPSZABADSAG ON ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

PM120858 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov dispatch under the general heading "Fraternal Newspapers: Urgent Topic": "Attention to Management"]

[Text] Budapest, 10 May -- NEPSZABADSAG today draws its readers' attention to the need to further improve the system of management within enterprises.

Last year the Hungarian Ministry of Industry analyzed the work of the communications machinery within 2 mining enterprises, 7 machine-building enterprises, and 19 light industry enterprises. It was ascertained, the newspaper writes, that in individual shops and sections autonomous financing is being implemented to a limited degree, and many production units do not possess sufficient independence. In addition, the insufficiently flexible management structure sometime isolates production leaders from the actual producers.

The further improvement of the communications machinery within combines, large plants, and factories is not just their "internal" concern, NEPSZABADSAG writes in conclusion, but an important economic and social necessity.

WARSAW PRESS CONFERENCE BY JOZEF WIEJACZ REPORTED

LD122255 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 12 May 83

[Warsaw dispatch by Viktor Olenichev]

[Text] Another press conference for foreign correspondents accredited in the Polish capital has been held in Warsaw. During the press conference, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz condemned the policy of Western countries with regard to the Polish People's Republic.

There are states, governments and political forces which, with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, try to destabilize the situation in Poland. The Reagan administration assumed the role of inspirer and organizer of anti-Polish work. Washington tries to use the artificially created Polish question in the anticommunist campaign launched by the U.S. Administration.

Despite all the endeavors of the Washington administration, the schemings of the United States cannot influence the course of events in Poland, the Polish deputy minister stressed. The Poles will decide for themselves, their own affairs.

As Jozef Wiejacz said, a sovereign and independent socialist state is to the ultimate benefit of the Polish nation. The idea of national accord based on these principles is gaining wide support despite the attempts to discredit it by Western propaganda.

Next, the Polish deputy foreign minister expressed his concern at the worsening international situation and the growing danger of war. Poland, which experienced the nightmare of Hitlerite occupation, has every right to warn against the calamity of war. The greatest danger for peace is the U.S. arms program and the striving of the United States to disrupt the existing balance of forces, Jozef Wiejacz said. The peaceful proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states are an alternative to the imperialist policy of confrontation.

Jozef Wiejacz particularly emphasized the great importance of the proposed treaty on nonuse of military force in relations between members of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

During the press conference, Jozef Wiejacz highly assessed Polish-Soviet relations. The Polish deputy foreign minister said cooperation between the two countries is developing favorably in all fields. This cooperation, Jozef Wiejacz said, is tremendously important for overcoming the economic difficulties being experienced by Poland and contributes to consolidating Poland's international prestige.

POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS USSR 3-8 MAY

PM120940 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests of the Komsomol"]

[Text] A delegation from the Polish Rural Youth Union [ZMW] headed by L. Lesniak, chairman of the ZMW National Board, was in the Soviet Union 3 through 8 May at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The delegation members visited Stavropol Kray and acquainted themselves with Komsomol committees' work on the ideological and political, labor, and moral education of rural youth, with the work of Komsomol and youth collectives, with young people's involvement in the intensification of agricultural production, with general machine operator training and with work to keep young people in the countryside and to organize labor and recreation for rural youth.

There were meetings and conversations at the Stavropol CPSU Kraykom, the Stavropol Komsomol Kraykom and the Mineralovodskiy Komsomol Raykom. The delegation was received by Komsomol Central Committee First Secretary V.M. Mishin. Komsomol Central Committee Secretaries Yu.A. Dergausov and N.K. Dolgushkin participated in the meeting.

The Polish visitors laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

ROMANIA, POLAND REBUT CRITICISMS BY SOVIET PRESS

For a Bucharest AGERPRES report on the article by Pompiliu Marcea in the 12 May ROMANIA LITERARA which takes issue with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's criticism of Dumitru Popescu's novel "The Fist and the Palm," see the Romania section of the 13 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

For Polish reaction to the criticism by NOVOYE VREMYA of POLITYKA articles, see the Polish section of the 13 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BULCARIA, USSR CELEBRATE TREATY JUBILEE

PM121243 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 May 83

[Vasiliy Kononenko "Commentator's Opinion": "Firm Basis"]

[Text] The Soviet and Bulgarian people celebrate today the 16th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between our countries as a holiday of indestructible unity. An organic continuation of the 1948 treaty, this document has become a firm basis for the fraternal alliance between the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The treaty opened up broad vistas for the further expansion and deepening of all-round Soviet-Bulgarian relations. Today there is not one sector of the national economy which does not reflect the fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. In accordance with long-term targeted programs, specialists from both countries are participating in the construction of the fifth power unit at Bulgaria's Kozloduy AES and in the development of new types of machines and equipment. Scientific collectives in Moscow, Leningrad. Dnepropetrovsk, and Odessa maintain close contacts with Bulgarian agricultural scientists and are working jointly on the creation of new high-yield wheat and corn strains.

During the eighth Bulgarian 5-year plan, it is planned to construct and modernize over 120 industrial enterprises and other projects in Bulgaria, with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. The size of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation between our countries is indicated by the fact that trade turnover in 1981-1985 is planned at over R40 billion.

The fraternal alliance between our parties, countries, and peoples reliably serves the cause of socialism and peace in Europe and all over the world. The further strengthening of all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP and between the USSR and Bulgaria on the basis of the principles and provisions of the 1967 treaty corresponds with the vital interest of the Soviet and the Bulgarian peoples and of the entire socialist community.

BRIEFS

SPLIT DELEGATION IN ODESSA -- A delegation from Split led by Ante Kovac, president of the Municipal Assembly, has arrived in its twin city of Odessa, the Soviet port on the Black Sea. The delegation has paid a visit to the town Council of People's Deputies. The president of the Executive Committee of the town council, (Valentin Simonenko), acquainted the visitors with the work of the workers of the hero town of Odessa in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and of the CPSU Central Committee plenum held in November 1982 and in carrying out the 11th 5-Year Plan. They exchanged ideas on the further development of contacts between the twin towns. A trade union delegation from the twin city is also staying in Odessa. [Text] [Moscow] in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 12 May 83 LD]

U.S., WEST EUROPEAN VIEWS ON TRADE WITH EAST

PM111435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev article under the rubric "A Political Observer's Opinion": "Not Just for the Fun of It"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz took advantage of his visit to Paris in connection with the intensive consultations held there between representatives of Western countries on economic problems to make new attacks, on 9 May, on the West's trade with socialist states. The purport of his arguments amounted to saying that this trade must not develop. Why not? One thing is clear from what Shultz said: Such trade is not at all to the liking of the present Washington administration.... But can that be a reason for other Western countries to become imbued with the same pessimism? Of course not, and West Europe does not in fact share Washington's negative stance on trade with the East.

Incidentally, the figures published in the Soviet press on the USSR's foreign trade in 1982 testify to the continuing steady growth in the volume of such trade, including trade with Western countries. These countries act on the basis of their own vital interests, and this should long since have been made clear to U.S. policymakers.

At the recent Paris meeting of ministers from 21 countries belonging to the International Energy Agency, the U.S. representatives were forced to yield. Their attempts to bind West European countries with a commitment not to import gas from the Soviet Union in excess of a level arbitrarily set by Washington met with resolute resistance.

And what government which valued its sovereignty could agree to such unceremonious diktat from across the ocean!

Washington is obviously simply incapable of drawing the necessary conclusions from the systematic failures of the line of exerting pressure on West European countries on the question of curtailing their trade with socialist states.

In the period of less than 3 weeks which remains before the conference of leaders of the seven major capitalist countries to be held in Williamsburg, U.S. diplomacy has decided, by all appearances, to make the greatest possible efforts in the attempt to impose its own tough anti-Soviet platform on the other participants in the meeting, particularly in the foreign economic sphere. Matters have gone so far that a few days ago L. Brady, U.S. assistant secretary of commerce, threatened West European countries with a "review of U.S. military commitments" unless they tighten up their control over exports of equipment to socialist states.

How do the capitals concerned react to such pressure? In late April the EEC's leading organ, on behalf of all its members, protested resolutely to Washington in connection with the repressive measures planned there against companies and whole countries refusing to follow in the wake of the Reagan administration's restrictive measures.

So on this issue America has met its match in West Europe. That is quite clear. Even those West European governments which are closest to the United States are forced to take account of the extremely unfavorable business climate which persists in the capitalist world. According to figures published recently, the production of industrial output fell in 1982 in all Western countries without exception, while mass unemployment became their severest domestic problem -- with no prospects of making it less acute in the years to come.

Employment depends on the number of orders available, and for most Western countries that depends largely on the volume of their foreign trade. That is the logic of life. There is no escaping it.

Certain bourgeois figures in the West, in the conditions of raging contradictions in their own camp, are not above resorting to the "safety-valve" of anti-Sovietism in the attempt to muffle the centrifugal processes in the capitalist world by such dubious means. That is hardly original. The method has been used in the past by those Western politicians who have virtually admitted the bankruptcy of their system, which is incapable of resolving vital problems.

The latest such "example" is British Prime Minister M. Thatcher's interview for the BBC on 8 May. She once admitted that anticommunism is "in her blood" and has been since a very early age. Of course, nobody expects a political reincarnation on her part. World outlook is an individual matter. But we are living in an age when it is particularly important for all governments and all statesmen not to be guided in interstate relations by ideological sympathies or antipathies, but to regard the interests of preserving peace as paramount.

Of course, that is an elementary truth, but it is concealed from Mrs Thatcher's eyes by a fog of hostility toward the Soviet Union. It was from these extreme positions that she indulged in unrestrained remarks about our country, its policy and the Soviet leaders in the aforementioned interview.

The conservative views of some of Mrs Thatcher's predecessors as prime minister did not prevent them, in their time, from putting forward initiatives with a view to establishing relations with states with different systems. The present British Government cannot point to any such step. This is not just lack of initiative, but something worse, as that interview shows.

If you listen to Mrs Thatcher you find that she would like to deny entirely the USSR's right to constructive initiatives: She so dislikes socialism! That is why the subject of the interview decided to "do away with" the Soviet peace initiatives by not even mentioning them. Describing the USSR's foreign policy, she said something very striking: It transpires, according to Mrs Thatcher, that the USSR seeks to retain its weapons inviolate and force the West to disarm unilaterally! And this from a person who likes to talk about standards of decency!

Things cannot be going too well among those who seek to impose a dangerous new round in the nuclear arms race on the British people if they resort to such unscrupulous methods. You cannot go far on that "hobby horse."

UKRAINE'S LYASHKO RECEIVED BY AUSTRIAN LEADER

AU111005 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] On 10 May, Kirchschlaeger, Federal president of the Austrian Republic, received the delegation of the Ukrainian SSR, with Comrade Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, at the head. The delegation is now in Vienna in connection with the USSR Days in Austria.

In a conversation, the interest of both countries was confirmed in maintaining and enhancing the process of detente on the European Continent, and in consolidating international peace and security. The sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations in various fields between the Soviet Union and Austria, which is in line with mutual interests and promotes peaceful cooperation in Europe.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY VIEWS SHULTZ MIDEAST MISSION

PM121205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 83 First Edition p 4

[P. Demchenko article: "Plot Against Lebanon"]

[Text] Artillery shells are again exploding in the Lebanese capital and its suburbs. Houses are collapsing and the number of victims is growing daily. What has caused this fresh bloodshed? Another outbreak of internecine confrontations, REUTER reports, answering this question.

However, this explanation appears too simplistic against the background of the situation reigning in Lebanon. After all, almost half the country (including part of the region where the battles are going on) is occupied by Israeli forces, American, French, Italian and British subunits from the so-called "multinational forces" are carrying out patrol duty in Beirut, and warships from the U.S. Sixth Fleet are lying at anchor off the coast. Attention is particularly drawn, of course, to the fact that the armed clashes flared up at precisely the time when George Shultz, leader of the American foreign policy department, was in the Near East. The events taking place in Lebanon must, of course, be regarded as a whole, without isolating one event from another.

When he was setting out for this troubled region of the world 2 weeks ago the U.S. secretary of state stated that the aim of his mission was to secure the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and at the same time to get the halted "peace process" in the Near East moving. These words require elucidation, prompting recollection primarily of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

On 6 June last year Tel Aviv hurled its tank columns, bomber squadrons, and detachments of warships against that small Arab country. In this way the fifth major Near Eastern war in the last third of this century was launched. The aggressor occupied the southern part of Lebanon, first subjecting Beirut to a brutal blockade and then seizing it.

Officially the government in Tel Aviv declared at the time that it was striking not against the Lebanese Republic but against the leading organs and detachments of the PLO situated on its territory. This was a deliberate lie, and later events have only confirmed this conclusion. Having offered courageous resistance to the aggressor, the PLO left Beirut back in last August, but after this the Israeli Army not only did not leave Lebanese soil but tried to dig itself in there more deeply. The Lebanese-Israeli talks begun on the initiative of American diplomacy in point of fact turned into a screen for the Tel Aviv generals under cover of which they set about constructing fortifications, long-term artillery positions, barracks, airfields, and electronic surveillance stations both in the coastal zone and in the heart of Lebanon, in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

On the political level Israel put forward at the talks demands so humiliating that the Lebanese representatives refused to accept them. There is the occupation of a number of regions for essentially an unlimited time, the retention of a considerable part of the country under the control of the Israeli-funded Major Haddad and the creation of "security zones." Of course, what is meant is Israeli "security," although it is primarily Lebanon, which has been subjected many times to Israeli attacks, that is in need of it.

But even that is not all. Tel Aviv stated that it will fulfill the agreement it has proposed only if there is a withdrawal from the north and east of Lebanon by the Palestinian detachments which are still there and by the Syrian troops which arrived there in 1976 in order to safeguard peace in Lebanon during the civil war that had broken out at that time. These troops operate under the Arab League flag and are financed by the League.

If you add to what has been said the economic claims, then it can be asserted with complete justification that what was placed on the agenda was the question of the spearation of Lebanon from the Arab world and its transformation into an Israeli vassal. These demands embarrassed even those Lebanese figures who were inclined toward a separate deal with Israel with U.S. participation. As for the patriotic forces, they began guerrilla actions against the invaders.

Meanwhile Washington, which is making purely verbal promises to secure the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon but has essentially done nothing toward that end, focused its attention on implementing the so-called "Reagan plan" for the Near East, which the U.S. President put forward last September. This plan is based on U.S. imperialism's desire to strengthen its political and military positions in the Arab world. It seemed to the U.S. Administration that the ousting of the PLO from Lebanon has weakened it and the Palestinian movement as a whole (furthermore, certain Arab countries are showing a definite passivity regarding support for the Palestinians) and that all this provides an opportunity to "resolve" the Palestinian question on U.S. and Israeli terms -- not by granting the Palestinians the right to create their own independent state but by direct Jordanian-Israeli talks on so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians living on the lands captured by Israeli in 1967 -- the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

As events have shown, however, U.S. diplomacy clearly underestimated both the PLO's influence and Syria's determination to defend its interests and the Palestinian people's political rights. As a result of their stance, America's attempts to embroil yet another Arab state in separate actions in the Near East and at the same time to revive the "Reagan plan" have failed. Yet again the truth has been confirmed that the Near East problem can be resolved only with consideration of the interests of the Palestinians and the other Arab peoples, not against their will. Neither the U.S. Marines entrenched in the Sinai and Lebanon, nor the U.S. 6th Fleet cruising off Arab coasts nor the Israeli guns trained on Damascus were of any help.

It was in this situation that Shultz was dispatched to the Near East in order, in the Syrian press' opinion, to make one more attempt to save the "Reagan plan" and at the same time to demonstrate support for the Israeli ally, as well as for conservative Arab circles. For 2 weeks he shuttled between the capitals of the states in the region, but apparently the main attention was paid to playing a "mediating role" between Israel and Lebanon, which amounted in essence to exerting massive pressure on the victim of the aggression. It was demanded that Lebanon forgo its independence and sovereignty and that the Israeli aggressors' troops, together with the U.S. troops, in fact remain on Lebanese soil. Attempts are being made to turn that Arab country into a bridgehead for aggressive actions against neighboring Arab states and a stronghold of the U.S. military presence in the Near East.

According to foreign press reports, a draft American-Lebanese-Israeli agreement to include a number of "secret provisions" was formulated and approved by the Israeli Government. But since the document also affected Syrian interests, specifically the problem of the Syrian troops in Lebanon, Shultz went to Damascus and met with Syrian President H. al-Asad, who resolutely rejected the draft agreement.

H. Al-Asad said that "Syria cannot agree to anything that violates Lebanon's independence, freedom, and interests. Syria's security and interests, and consequently the Arabs' interests and security." The Syrian head of state again declared the need for a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory without any preconditions. Nothing can justify Israel's "acquisitions" in Lebanon, which were gained by the invasion of that country, he said. The PLO also condemned the nascent agreement. Then Saudi Arabia associated itself with Syria's position when the heads of those two states declared that the agreement in "its present form" is unacceptable since it harms Lebanon.

Thus, the Parisian newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, "Shultz' mission ended in deadlock." In the opinion of the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN, this means that "Reagan's ideas" are dead. The U.S. secretary of state left Beirut to the thunder of an artillery cannonade from the city suburbs and to the accompaniment of reports of the concentration in the Al-Biqa' Valley of Israeli troops aimed against the Syrian positions.

As many Lebanese and Syrian newspapers note, Israel has now begun to carry out its long-standing scheme of exploiting the existing internecine conflict and of splitting Lebanon into several mini-states. In this way the Zionist ringleaders hope to retain control of a large area north of their own border and keep the puppet Haddad in the saddle. In the opinion of journalists, this scheme also accords with the course of Washington, which is gambling on strengthening Israel at the Arabs' expense. Furthermore, the United States could justify its military presence to the public by the "need" to settle the numerous conflicts.

What they are trying to do to Lebanon is contrary to UN decisions and is rightly regarded by Arab countries, particularly Lebanon's neighbors, as a direct threat to their security and to peace in the Near East. It is by no means a coincidence that the intrigues over the conclusion of the American-Israeli-Lebanese agreement are accompanied by military preparations against Syria. Threats are also being made to Jordan. In brief, the talk is of peace but the preparations are for war.

For peace to really come to the long-suffering Lebanese soil it is necessary above all that the aggressors' troops be completely withdrawn. The U.S. and other foreign troops stationed in Lebanon should also leave. As the recent TASS statement pointed out, the Soviet Union supports a united Lebanon, the restoration of its sovereignty, and the safeguarding of its independence and territorial integrity.

COMMENTARY SCORES AGREEMENT ON LEBANON

LD121954 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. It has long since been noted by many people that whenever Israel and the United States together squeeze any Arab country into a corner, international law is torn to shreds. The latest example is the so-called Israeli-Lebanese agreement on withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, which was drawn up under the direction of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

What does the agreement contain, and what does it not contain? Let us begin with what it does not contain. There is, for example, no provision for payment of any damages. Although many thousands of people were killed, whole towns destroyed, and there was incalculable material destruction, Israel has not been made accountable at all -- just like water off a duck's back. If any compensation is to be made, then it is just the Americans who are throwing the Lebanese crumbs of economic aid. America always pays for Israel and, naturally, makes payments to Israel. Now, as payment for withdrawing from Lebanon, the Americans are promising the Israelis new consignments of F-16 fighter bombers so the Israelis will want for nothing during their future acts of aggression.

That is just one example of what is absent in the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, which was fundamentally prepared by Shultz. Now here is an example of what it does contain. It contains, as the Israeli newspapers say, a pledge to respect each other's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. Beautiful and noble words, but let us look at this in more detail. A so-called security zone is being set up on Lebanese territory in which order is to be maintained by Lebanese soldiers together, however, with Israeli soldiers. Thus, foreign soldiers remain on Lebanese soil. What sort of sovereignty, then, is this -- what sort of respect for each other's territorial integrity? It is the Israeli kind. But maybe, in return, it is planned by agreement to establish a similar security zone on Israeli territory, where Lebanese soldiers would be allowed? Out of the question, although everyone knows whose security was violated and half of whose territory has been held on to by Israel for almost a year now.

In addition, on Lebanese soil within this 40-km security zone, yet another zone is being established -- a 15-km one. Ruling the roost here will be Major Haddad, who is under the command, not of the Lebanese authorities, but the Israeli authorities. This is the same line of diktat against Lebanon: The aggressor is rewarded, and so is his accomplice and servant.

One could go through every clause in the agreement in the same way, one after the other, and the conclusion would be the same: Lebanon is being put in the position of a semivassal state. And this deal, this diktat, is guaranteed by Washington and, in particular, by its soldiers in Lebanon. This new situation is fraught with the most serious risk for Syria, leaving it face to face with Israel. Damascus therefore refuses to accede to the agreement, which was drawn up behind Syria's back and contrary to its interests.

So what is the sum total? Alarming reports are coming in from the Middle East -- reports not of the triumph of the peace proclaimed by Washington fanfares a week ago, but of the possibility of major armed clashes between Israel and Syria -- right on the eve of the first anniversary of the Israeli attack on Lebanon. Such is the peace that Shultz has brought with his shuttle diplomacy.

U.S. CONGRESS 'DENOUNCES' COOPERATION WITH RSA

LD061510 Moscow TASS IN English 1213 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Washington May 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The policy of criminal military, political and economic cooperation between the United States and the South African apartheid regime was strongly denounced in Congress. A subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee voted yesterday for expressly forbidding the United States to support the granting of resources to the Pretoria racist clique by the International Monetary fund (IMF).

It was under gross U.S. pressure that the fund, controlled by Washington virtually singlehandedly, granted South Africa in November last year a loan of 1.1 billion dollars, which was used to bolster the military-repressive machinery of the white minority state. The Reagan administration at the time summarily disregarded letters from about 60 Congressmen protesting against that action and a relevant resolution of the U.N. General Assembly session.

The vote at the House subcommittee, THE WASHINGTON POST observes today, brought to a head contradictions between the Congressional critics of the apartheid regime and the administration, which is pursuing a policy of "constructive cooperation" with Pretoria. At the same time, the newspaper writes, the vote became a strong reproach to this course.

The law makers' vote sent the White House into fury. The spokesmen delegated by the administration to the House yesterday tried to scare the Congressmen that such actions would create a bad precedent, and made it clear that Washington intended to continue, giving active support to the apartheid system in the south of Africa. The managing director of the IMF, Richard Erb of the USA, stated that the loan to South Africa had not been prompted by "political considerations." Answering to this allegation, Californian Democrat Julian Dixon, leader of the black caucus in the House, pointed out the utmost falsity of such claims. Having granted a loan to the racist regime, he noted, the United States at the same time refused such loans to Nicaragua and Grenada out of obviously political considerations.

WEST IMPOSING 'ARTIFICIAL' NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT

PM101011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion:" "Support for a Just Struggle"]

[Text] A representative international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence, convened by decision of the UN General Assembly, was held in Paris recently. As is known, that country has been occupied by Republic of South Africa racists for many years now, and the Namibian people are waging a heroic struggle for their freedom and independence headed by the Southwest African People's Organization.

The continued existence of the Namibian problem is one of the most shameful phenomena of modern times. It remains unresolved, although there is an entire package of UN decisions adopted in recent years, including the well-known UN Security Council Resolution 435. Incidentally, this organization has a very direct connection with the fate of Namibia, which was once called Southwest Africa, because its status is still one of a UN mandated territory.

The criminal actions of the Republic of South Africa regime in Namibia were made possible chiefly because of the unlimited support given the South African racists by NATO countries, and primarily, of course, by the United States. As for the Reagan administration's policy with regard to the Republic of South Africa, it is analogous to Washington's relations with Tel Aviv. The only difference is that the United States calls its alliance with Israel "strategic cooperation," while in Pretoria's case it is called "constructive cooperation." But the essence of the "cooperation" is one and the same. Both Israel in the Near East and the Republic of South Africa in Africa serve the Americans as a mainstay in realizing their military-strategic plans.

If we specifically take the Namibian problem, it is not hard to note that the activities of South African monopolies and American multinational corporations are one of the chief obstacles in the way of settling it. They are seeking to preserve their positions in Namibia at any price, continuing their predatory exploitation of that country's very rich natural resources, particularly the uranium deposits on its territory, in violation of UN resolutions. Another significant reason preventing Namibia from gaining independence is the fact that the United States uses the occupation of that country by the South African racists to realize its hegemonist plans in southern Africa. To this end Pretoria is being given broad military aid and active assistance in creating a nuclear potential, and the Republic of South Africa's armed adventures against neighboring Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Angola are being given every encouragement and defended. A joint effort is being made to carry out broad subversive activity undoubtedly represents a serious threat to the security of the states of that region and to peace throughout the world.

As pointed out, there is a whole package of UN resolutions on the Namibian problem, which clearly define ways to settle it. Why, then, do they still remain only on paper? It is quite obvious that this is a direct result of the policy of the United States and its military-political allies. Thus, the American Administration has arbitrarily taken on the role of "intermediary" (just as in the Near East, incidentally) and is doing everything to "settle" the Namibian problem to its own advantage. And, evidently so as to give greater weight to its actions, Washington has set up the so-called "contact group" from among its NATO partners, although, as recent practice has shown, it prefers to act alone so as not to share the "fruits" of its activity with others. The Reagan administration's continuing attempts to link the question of granting Namibia independence with...the problem of the presence in Angola of the contingent of Cuban troops invited to the country by the sovereign state's sovereign government can serve as an "outstanding" example of this activity.

What do Africans themselves think of this U.S. policy? The United States sets the tone in the delaying tactics being used by Western powers in the question of granting independence to Namibia, the Zimbabwe newspaper THE CHRONICLE wrote recently, for example. Washington and its partners in the so-called "contact group," it pointed out, are artificially making the settlement of the Namibian problem dependent on the Cuban military contingent's withdrawal from Angola. Even with a very rich imagination, the newspaper concluded, it is impossible to imagine that the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola poses any threat to Namibia. Incidentally, these elementary truths are evidently now beginning to be realized even by some of the United States' closest NATO partners, who are raising the point that the "contact group" has no right to further existence.

The international conference in Paris adopted a declaration emphasizing that the UN resolutions are the only basis for resolving the question of granting independence to Namibia. These resolutions, approved by the world community, must be fulfilled in full without any preconditions whatever. The conference demanded that a UN Security Council session be held without delay to examine questions relating to the fulfillment fo the UN plan for settling the Namibian problem, including the question of imposing effective and all-embracing sanctions against the Republic of South Africa regime. Just and timely demands.

USSR PERUVIAN ENVOY REPLACEMENT NAMED

PM101100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Anatoliy Ivanovich Filatov as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Peru.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Leonid Filippovich Kuzmin from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Peru in connection with his reassignment.

U.S. CONGRESS SALVADORAN AID VOTES REPORTED

Senate Notes 'Protests'

LD111247 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Washington May 11 TASS -- Under strong pressure of the Reagan administration, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted for a rise in military aid to the bloody Salvadoran regime. In accordance with the 'compromise' bill, 76 million dollars are to be allocated to the dictatorial regime in the budgets of 1983 and 1984 fiscal years, each, for suppressing the national liberation movement.

It is indicative that even the Republican-controlled Senate committee was compelled to take into account the growing protests in the United States against support for the bloody dictatorship in El Salvador and to cut the military aid sum of 222 million dollars, which had been requested by the administration for that period.

House Vote Decision

LD121026 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Washington May 12 TASS -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee took on Wednesday the decision on a rise in military aid to the Salvadoran repressive regime, following the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. 65 million dollars were allocated by the legislators to Salvadoran butchers within the framework of the federal budgets for 1984 and 1985 fiscal years, each. The lion's share will be used to purchase American equipment and ammunition, 10 million dollars -- to finance programmes of training units of Salvadoran military at American bases and test ranges outside the boundaries of the country, and 5 million dollars -- to purchase medicines for the army of the regime.

SAKHAROV'S WIFE ASKS WEST TO BACK EMIGRATION

NC121147 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 12 (AFP) -- Exiled Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov will die if Western scientists and political leaders fail to support his cause, his wife said here today, after Soviet authorities announced yesterday that he would not be permitted to emigrate.

"His life, today more than before, depends on the attitude they will adopt toward the Soviet Government and the actions they are ready to take to save Sakharov from death," Elena Bonner told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mrs Bonner yesterday said her ailing husband, who has been in internal exile in Gorki since 1980, had changed his mind and was prepared to emigrate if allowed to do so by Soviet authorities. He had previously refused to seek permission to leave the Soviet Union for fear of being unable to return.

She told Western journalists that he would accept an invitation from the University of Vienna to deliver a series of lectures there. According to Austrian sources, the invitation was delivered last week to the Soviet Foreign Ministry by the Austrian Embassy here.

Shortly after her announcement, however, the Soviet news agency TASS said that "Sakharov, by the nature of his scientific studies, has knowledge of particularly important state and military secrets. He remains unauthorized to travel abroad."

Mr Sakharov, a Noble Prize winner, is considered the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb.

Mrs Bonner also called on officials of the University of Vienna to "assume their responsibilities" and negotiate with Soviet authorities to obtain his release.

She said the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, "will not hesitate to kill him in order to avoid a new Sakharov incident."

In the next few days, she added, she expects to be the object of new measures of intimidation by the KGB to induce her to remain silent. But she said she planned to return to Gorki, 400 kms (250 miles) from here, after May 19.

POLITICAL MARTYR' SENTENCED FOR 'PORNOGRAPHY'

LD121937 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 12 May 83

[By TASS correspondent Boris Ruikovich]

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- The name of a certain Vyacheslav Sysoyev, another "political martyr" in the Soviet Union, has been frequently seen in American, and also French newspapers in recent weeks. One more "special committee in defence of artist Sysoyev" has been set up in the West, not without aid from special services. Vyacheslav Sysoyev was proclaimed a freedom-fighter persecuted by Soviet authorities for his political views.

Open court hearings were held in Moscow on May 11-12, 1983 on the criminal case of Vyacheslav Sysoyev. The court examined material evidence against him and accounts by witnesses on the case of the defendent.

It was irrefutably proved during the hearings that Sysoyev, in violation of Soviet legislation, systematically manufactured and distributed pornographic materials. With this aim in mind he established contacts with diplomats and journalists from the United States and several other Western countries and regularly received from them pornographic journals, and then made transparencies from them. More than 1,000 pornographic transparencies were found at Sysoyev's flat during a search. Sysoyev did brisk trade in the pornographic slides.

Since the production and distribution of pornography is banned by law in the USSR, as in many other countries, Vyacheslav Sysoyev was summoned in 1979 to militia bodies to give explanations. He preferred, however, not to go there and disappeared.

Having examined the presented evidence which proves Sysoyev guilty of committing a criminal offence under article 228 of the Russian Federation's Criminal Code, the court sentenced Sysoyev to two years' imprisonment.

SOVIET CITIZEN CHARGED WITH 'HOSTILE ACTIVITIES'

LD111613 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Leningrad May 11 TASS -- The trial of Valeriy Repin, 32, began here today. He is charged with high treason in the form of rendering assistance to a foreign power in conducting hostile activities against the Soviet state. The criminal case is heard in an open court session of the Leningrad City Court chaired by Deputy Chairman of the City Court Nina Isakova. People's assessors are workers Valeriy Danilov and Ivan Troinov from Leningrad enterprises. The counsel for the defense is lawyer Leonid Ivanov. The state prosecutor is Inessa Katukova, senior assistant to the procurator of Leningrad.

It follows from the indictment read in court today that during the investigation Repin, among other things, listed concrete names of foreigners to whom he illegally handed over information damaging to the Soviet state. Questioned in court, Repin pleaded quilty to the charges against him, and began to give testimony about his anti-constitutional activities and the persons with whom he was connected. The court is to study material evidence and to hear witness testimony confirming that he committed the crimes of which he is accused.

'Confesses' to Treason Charges

LD121508 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Leningrad, May 12 TASS -- Noisy anti-Soviet campaigns launched in the West around so-called "Soviet dissidents" are fully inspired by U.S. intelligence services. They represent a "well-adjusted machine designed to delude world public opinion and undermine the ideological foundations of the Soviet State," Valeriy Repin has told a trial in Leningrad. "I was a thoughtless pawn in the hands of my country's enemies," added the former manager of the so-called "Fund of Aid to Political Prisoners in the USSR and Their Families" (Solzhenitsyn fund) in Leningrad. He faces the charge of high treason under clause "A" of Article 64 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code.

According to Repin, he handed over information to interested circles using the diplomatic post, specifically via the consulates of the United States and West Germany in Leningrad.

"I was to hand over money from the Solzhenitsyn fund only to people who provided me with needed information.

Foreign contacts, who arrived in the Soviet Union as tourists, students or trainees of Soviet higher education establishments, persistently demanded fresh anti-Soviet materials in exchange for things and valuables from the fund," Repin said.

Speaking at the court hearing, Repin stressed that he makes his confessions voluntarily, without any coercion from bodies of investigation, or hope for leniency.

The trial in Leningrad is continuing.

SOVIET UNION CELEBRATES 'PRESS DAY' 7 MAY

PRAVDA on Use of Information

PM100816 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Yu. Kashlev article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "For Truthful Information"]

[Excerpts] The socialist countries proceed from the premise that in the present complex international situation, in order to achieve the most important task of reducing the threat of war, it is essential to create a climate of trust in interstate relations. To do this, alongside measures of a political, military and economic nature, it is essential to seek to achieve the circulation of truthful information and to renounce chauvinist and militarist propaganda and attempts to teach other peoples how they should organize their lives.

The socialist countries proceed from the premise that in the information field, as in any sphere of international relations, there exist principles and norms which have been approved by the world community by which states are called upon to be governed. The provisions of documents such as the UN Charter, the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the relevant conventions and declarations, which proclaim the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding to be the main goal of international information exchange and condemn the propagandizing of militarism, racism, and interference in others' affairs, must be fully applied here.

So far as information links between states with different social systems are concerned, a special place is occupied by the all-european conference Final Act. It is not just a matter of a special section on these questions having been incorporated for the first time in a document signed by the leaders of 35 countries. The representatives of socialist and capitalist states where at least two-thirds of the world's mass media are to be found agreed specific avenues for cooperation in this field on the basis of the premise that it must "further the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality...."

The information organs of the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries are also operating in this direction. Our state has never set our information media any tasks on the international plane other than those which stem from its peace-loving foreign policy course. We do not have the sociopolitical base for information organs to operate contrary to this course, which is approved by the whole people. Attempts to complicate the international situation, increase tension, spread fabrications and interfere in others' affairs are alien to the Soviet press, radio, and television. Thanks to its humanist, peace-loving content and truthfulness, Soviet information is enjoying growing popularity abroad.

The tenet contained in the Prague Declaration that, "conscious of their responsibility for the cause of peace and international security, in their policy the socialist countries strictly separate ideological questions from problems of international relations, build their relations with capitalist states on the basis of peaceful coexistence and consistently advocate wide cooperation with developing countries" is of fundamental significance.

The USSR has always been opposed to questions relating to the sphere of ideological struggle being artificially introduced into interstate relations and impeding the search for mutually acceptable solutions, first and foremost of the problem of preventing a new world war. One must not be ruled in these matters by ideological likes and dislikes.

"We proceed from the premise that the historical competition between the two social systems, the struggle of ideas, is a wholly law-governed phenomenon which stems from the very fact of the existence of socialism and capitalism. But we are firmly opposed to this historical confrontation's being directed toward curtailing peaceful cooperation, still less being transferred to the plane of nuclear war," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stated.

The imperialist countries, and principally the United States, are pursuing an opposite line. While sheltering behind the demagogic slogans of "press freedom" and an unrestricted "free flow of information and ideas," they are in point of fact opposing the application of the principles of international law and the provisions of relevant international documents in this area. Going contrary to the spirit and the letter of the all-European conference Final Act, the United States has launched a series of unprecedented propaganda campaigns against the socialist countries. These campaigns -- whether they be on the "violation of human rights" in socialist countries, the "Soviet military threat," or the "socialist countries' involvement in international terrorism" -- are based on deliberate lies and the most outrageous forgeries.

Damage is also done to international relations when ill-intentioned propaganda is "tacked" onto discussions of most acute and complex problems that are the subject of difficult interstate talks. The information media of the United States and some of its allies are carrying out precisely such an operation in connection with the examination of the problems of arms limitation and reduction, particularly in connection with the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Mountains of fabrications about the U.S. "lag" behind the USSR in the military field and the necessity of NATO "arms upgrading" have been heaped up by bourgeois propaganda. Soviet peace initiatives are being systematically passed over in silence or else distorted. This is all being done with the aim of misinforming the public, exerting influence on the course of the talks, hampering and even wrecking them, and obtaining new arms appropriations. It is obvious that in American imperialism's arsenal of foreign policy resources, propaganda is being given the function of creating and supporting international tension.

Another avenue of imperialist propaganda -- subversive activity against socialist countries -- is also based on fabrications. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that for the West the ideological struggle "is not limited to the struggle of ideas. It sets in train a whole system of means designed to undermine and weaken the socialist world." And the recently fashionable "convergence" or "deideologization" theories no longer satisfy the present U.S. leaders. The most highly placed figures in Washington are now permitting themselves statements that they "will write off" communism soon and are declaring a "crusade" against the socialist countries.

The psychological warfare that has been launched against socialist Poland, in the course of which the boundary lines between propaganda and subversion are being erased and international agreements between states, including those in the information sphere, infringed, which also brings with it a worsening of the general climate in the international arena, gives an impression of the West's present line in the propaganda field.

Moves by Washington such as the proclamation of the notorious "Program of Democracy and Public Diplomacy," the holding of anticommunist and anti-Soviet "international conferences" with its framework and the increase in appropriations for subversive measures are also indicative in this respect. The U.S. ruling circles manifestly intend to increase the scale of psychological warfare not only against socialist countries but against developing countries too, as well as against the Nonaligned Movement and democratic and antiwar forces.

Such facts confirm the topicality of the task put forward in Prague of ending the use of information media to fuel tension and slander against other peoples and of taking measures to establish a climate of trust in relations between states. This is not an easy task when you consider the depth of ideological and political disagreements and the stance that the West is adopting. But the broad public and many politicians in various countries are supporting the socialist states' appeal. They appreciate that just as political detente cannot successfully develop alongside a continuing and intensifying arms race, the maintenance of normal relations between states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutally beneficial cooperation is incompatible with the use of mass media for purposes of slander and psychological warfare against other peoples.

Truthful information is essential to mankind in order to create a climate of trust and good-neighborliness, without which the burning problems of the present time cannot be resolved.

Deputy Minister on Developments

LD071310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0809 GMT 7 May 83

[Talk by USSR Deputy Minister of Communications Yuriy Borisovich Zubarev on the occasion of Radio Day -- live]

[Excerpts] At present, a network of broadcasting stations, ramified as to the area covered, using modern technical facilities and operating in long, medium, and short wave bands has been set up in the Soviet Union. The entire country's territory is covered by broadcasting and is accessible to all 270 million people in the Soviet Union. Each Soviet family has a radio receiver, a radio relay point. There are over 88 million radio relay points and approximately the same number of radio receivers in the USSR.

Five-zone broadcasting has been established since 20 October 1980 -- over 2 years into the 11th 5-Year Plan — via the first program of All-Union Radio, the main sociopolitical and arts program. This has enabled the entire population of the USSR to receive prgrams at convenient local times, wherever they may be.

The All-Union Radio Mayak program broadcasts at all times.

The task as been set to implement five-zone broadcasting via the third program of All-Union radio, an important general education and literary-musical program.

Local broadcasting in the USSR is presently being implemented in 69 national languages of the peoples of our country.

In the 11th 5 Year Plan period, the network of broadcasting stations operating on FM bands will undergo further development. This will ensure high-quality monaural and stereophonic sound.

The largest and most ramified network of cable-broadcasting in the world has been created in the USSR. Over 240,000 towns and settlements, in which about 98 percent of the USSR population live, have been provided with radio service. The main direction in the development and perfecting of cable-broadcasting is the acceleration of its change over to a system of multiprogram broadcasting. This is a great sociopolitical task because multiprogram broadcasting will be implemented not only in towns, but will also make its way into rural localities.

The homeland's TV network is one of the largest and most ramified in the world. Hundreds of thousands of kilometers of intercity TV channels formed via radio-relay and cable, and, satellite systems for the distribution of the Orbita, Ekran, and Moskva programs enable the central TV programs to be received in the remotest points of our country and to carry out the exchange of programs, both inside the country and with other states. Over 240 million of our citizens can presently view TV broadcasts from Moscow.

Since 1982, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, TV broadcasting has been organized via the second all-Union television program. It is presently being broadcast, taking into account local time, to three zones: the European part of the country, the Urals, and West Siberia, and the Central Asian republics. In 1983, via this program, four-zone broadcasting will be implemented; and before the end of the 5-year plan period, five-zone broadcasting.

The organization of five-zone TV broadcasting of the first program of Central TV and of three-zone broadcasting of the second program has become possible through the extensive introduction of the Ekran, Orbita and Moskva satellite TV broadcasting systems.

The immediate prospect is the creation of and mastering of new multichannel TV broadcasting satellite systems that will create greater possibilities for improving all-Union and republican broadcasting.

In 1981-82, the possibilities of using satellites for telephone-telegraph communications to transmit facsimile newspapers and radio broadcasting programs were expanded. During these years, the network of satellite and telephone communications reached several million channels/km. Newspaper facsimiles are transmitted via space to Khabarovsk, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, Kemerovo, Arkhangelsk, and a number of other towns.

The Soviet Union is actively participating in international cooperation in the sphere of satellite communications. The intersputnik international system of satellite communications, founded in 1971 on the initiative of the socialist countries, is successfully developing. Intercity and city telephone communications have undergone further development. Automation of the connection subscribers, one of the main tasks of the development of intercity telephone communications, is being carried out. Some 50 percent of conversations now occur via automatic connections. Some 390 USSR towns have automatic communications with Moscow.

In 1982, over 1.25 million telephones were installed, providing service to about 80 percent of the population. Large-scale work on the development of communications is being carried out in rural localities, which promotes fulfillment of the Food Program.

Radio Moscow, RPP Contrasted

OW100431 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 7 May 83

[Excerpts] On 7 May each year, our country celebrates Radio Day, the professional holiday of television, broadcast and telecommunication workers.

Friends, we have received many letters from listeners, asking us to explain the difference between Radio Peace and Progress and Radio Moscow.

First, Radio Peace and Progress was established not very long ago and is still very young. We began to broadcast for listeners abroad in 1964. The main difference is that Radio Moscow is a broadcasting station of the Soviet Government; Radio Peace and Progress is a nongovernment broadcasting station, and Soviet state organs are not responsible for this station's activities.

Our broadcasting station is a station of Soviet mass organizations. Radio Peace and Progress was jointly established by news agencies, the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet Journalists Association, the Soviet Women's Council, and other social organizations. This station operates on funds allocated by the above-mentioned social organizations.

The main purpose of Radio Peace and Progress as stipulated in its constitution is to report news truthfully, promote mutual understanding and trust among the people of all countries, and develop and consolidate friendship and cooperation.

Our address is: Radio Peace and Progress, Moscow, USSR.

Press Day Ceremony Held

PM101117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Honor of Press Day"]

[Text] The press enjoys high prestige in our country. It has become a force exercising enormous influence over all areas of life in our society. More than 8,000 newspapers, with a yearly print of more than 40 billion copies, are published in the USSR. Book publishing is now carried out on a large scale.

In keeping with established tradition, on 5 May a ceremonial session to mark Press Day took place in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions. Representatives of the capital's party and social organizations and workers from newspapers, magazines, television, radio, news agencies, publishers and printing plants as well as the worker-correspondent aktiv assembled in the hall.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the USSR Central Auditing Commission; B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; and leaders of creative unions, newspapers, magazines and news agencies formed the presidium.

L.I. Tolkunov, chief editor of IZVESTIYA, delivered a report in which he noted the growing nationwide recognition of the Soviet press as a loyal assistant to the party in implementing the plans for communist building and an untiring propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

The questions of practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the mobilization of the workers in collectives to fulfill successfully the 5-year plan targets are to be found at the center of our press' attention. The press is playing a growing role in disseminating ideas of peace and cooperation among the peoples, in showing the peace-loving course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and in exposing the provocative intrigues of capitalist propaganda.

The assembly adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

TASS DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL KILLED IN ACCIDENT

LD110638 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- Aleksandr Baranov, a talented Soviet journalist and first deputy director general of TASS, has died as a result of a tragic accident.

Aleksander Baranov was born in 1931. After graduating from the Moscow Institute of International Relations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs he had worked in TASS for almost thirty years. He traversed a long road from correspondent and head of the TASS Bureau in France, chief editor of the outgoing service and chief foreign editor to one of the top officials of the agency.

A true son of the Communist Party, Aleksandr Baranov devoted his entire passion of a party publicist, his entire talent of an organiser and journalist to the cause of serving the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 7

PM121427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Latest Issue of Journal"]

[Text] The seventh issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has been published.

It prints Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the conference of union republic communist party Central Committee and party kraykom and obkom first secretaries on 18 April 1983, his replies to the magazine DER SPIEGEL (FRG) and the U.S. scientists and public figures and the heads of state and government of Austria, Cyprus, San Marino, Finland, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

An article by R. Kosolapov entitled "Marx is always Modern" is published under the rubric "Father of Scientific Communism."

The section "Theory and Practice of Party Building" contains an article by I. Bondarenko, first secretary of the Rostov CPSU Obkom, entitled "The Party Decision and Its Effectiveness," an article by V. Dobrik, first secretary of the Lvov Ukrainian CP Obkom, entitled "Efficiency in Party Work," and an article by Yu. Balandin, first secretary of the Kostroma CPSU Obkom, entitled "The Role of the Labor Collectives Is Growing."

The section "From the Experience of the Socialist Community" is represented by an article by Academician O. Bogomolov entitled "CEMA: Economic Strategy for the Eighties" and a summary of an article by B. Kraszewski from the PZPR Central Committee journal NOWE DROGI.

The journal publishes an article by Yu. Zhukov entitled "Invincible Force," an article by Yu. Alimov entitled "The Nonaligned Movement at an Important Frontier," letters from readers, and a review of V.V. Shcherbitskiy's book "Scientific and Technical Progress Is a Party Concern" [Nauchno-Tekhnicheskiy Progress -- Zabota Partiynaya].

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Grishin at Agriculture Conference

LD061338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] At the Moscow Gorkom today the party-economic aktiv held a conference which discussed the tasks of Moscow party, local, municipal, and economic bodies resulting from the conclusions of the CPSU conference on developing agriculture and implementing the Food Program and from the speech there by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. A report was presented by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. It was pointed out that around 150 enterprises of the capital now deliver machinery, equipment, tools, and spare parts to agriculture. A significant volume of work is done annually on kolkhozes and sovkhozes by Moscow builders. Scientists and specialists from the capital make a great contribution to implementing plans for the economic and social transformation of rural areas.

Participants in the conference throughly analyzed how the plans adopted are being implemented and revealed how Muscovites can do more to help collectives of the agro-industrial complex. Measures to strengthen the influence of party, local municipal, and economic bodies in the capital in solving the tasks set in the USSR Food Program were worked out.

Leaders at Memorial Ceremonies

LD092200 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Festivities devoted to Victory Day took place today in Alma-Ata, Tashkent, and Tbilisi.

In the capital of Kazakhstan, flowers were laid at the glory memorial by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Kunayev, first secretary of the republic's Central Committee.

In Tashkent, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate Member Rashidov, Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, participated in the wreath laying ceremonies at the eternal flame at the memorial to the grieving mother in the soldiers' cemetery and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In Tbilisi wreaths were laid at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin memorial and at the Unknown Soldier's tomb in Pobedy Park by CPSU Central Committee Politburo Candidate member Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Goergian Communist Party Central Committee.

Romanov at Commemoration

LD091959 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video shows Romanov, officials at ceremony]

[Excerpt] In Leningrad, hundreds of thousands of people came to the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery to commemorate those who gave their lives to defend the city of Lenin during all 900 days of the blockade. For every Leningrad family this place is sacred. Very many of these families' nearest and dearest lie under these green hills. At the foot of the monument to the mother of the homeland wreaths are laid by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and other leaders of the city and oblast, soldiers of the Soviet Army and Navy, manual and office workers from industrial enterprises, and inhabitants of all rayons.

Rashidov at Uzbek Seminar

LD111246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Tasks in introducing the team-contracting work method were discussed in the Uzbek town of Termez today at a republican seminar conference. It discussed the experience of Surkhan Darya Oblast, where the team-contracting method has been introduced into all aspects of farming. Crop rotation sectors have been set up at farms, in each of which specialized cotton-growing, fodder-procurement and grain-growing teams operate. Such organization enables crop rotation to be fully introduced and the yield from each hectare to be increased. However, it was stated at the conference, the introduction of the self-planning system in a number of oblasts in the republic is being carried out slowly. The main reason for this is underestimation by farm leaders of the importance of the new form of organization and wages. The task has been set to transfer completely to the team-contracting method during the current 5-year plan. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the seminar conference.

Shcherbitskiy Lays Wreath

LD092144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 May 83

[Excerpt] In Kiev today Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the Republic laid a wreath at the grave of the unknown warrier in the Park of Eternal Glory.

Zimyanin, Hockey Champions Meet

LD061621 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 May 83

[Excerpts] A meeting was held today at the CPSU Central Committee with the Soviet ice hockey players, the 1983 champions of the world and of Europe. The sportsmen were warmly greeted by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who wished them new successes in sport, labor and education. He expressed the confidence that our hockey players will continue to raise high the banner of Soviet sport.

RESOLUTION ON SAVING POWER, RESOURCES ADOPTED

PM111309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section" column]

[Excerpt] Development of Siberian Power Industry

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Measures To Ensure the Development of the Siberian Power Industry in 1983-1985 and for the Period Through 1990" with the aim of ensuring stable power supplies to consumers and improving the structure of the Siberian fuel and power balance.

This resolution sets the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and a number of other ministries targets in commissioning new power generating capacities at Siberian power stations and major new power lines and substations, including 1,249 km of super-high-tension (1.15 million-volt) power lines and 1,782 km of 500,000-volt power lines during 1983-90. It is planned to build and commission major heat networks in Krasnoyarsk, Ust-Ilimsk and Bratsk in 1984-87 and housing with a total area in excess of 1 million square meters for USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification association, enterprise and organization personnel in 1983-85.

The necessary financial and material and technical resources to ensure the fulfillment of the set targets in the construction and commissioning of power industry and production and repair base projects, housing and other nonproduction facilities will be allocated.

Economical Management of Housing and Municipal Services

The USSR Government, attaching great importance to the economical expenditure of material resources in housing and municipal services, has adopted a corresponding resolution on this question.

The resolution notes that housing and municipal services, where around one-fourth of all state fixed capital is concentrated, are one of the big consumers of fuel, power and other material resources. However, serious shortcomings exist in the organization of the efficient utilization of these resources, as a result of which large quanitites of cement, bricks, timber, rolled ferrous metals, window glass and other materials are lost in storage or used unproductively. In the provision of housing services considerable losses and unproductive use of water, gas, heat and electricity are tolerated.

It is made incumbent on union republic councils of ministers to:

Ensure that norms for the consumption of fuel, heat, electricity and other material resources for operational needs in housing and municipal services, bearing in mind the installation of progressive technology in the provision of housing and municipal services facilities, are finalized and approved in accordance with the established procedure in 1983:

Establish for ispolkoms of local soviets of people's deputies and corresponding ministries and departments targets in saving fuel and power resources in housing and municipal services, beginning in 1984.

Union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments are instructed to ensure an annual reduction in the consumption of rolled ferrous metals, pipes, cement, timber, and window glass used in the provision and maintenance of housing and municipal services facilities by 1.5-2 percent on average through improved organization of work, the widespread use of economical industrial structures, and the elimination of losses of materials in transportation and the execution of work. The saved materials are to be used in the operation and maintenance of housing and municipal services facilities.

Measures have been outlined to reduce the consumption of drinking water for industrial purposes.

The resolution devotes much attention to questions of utilizing household waste as secondary resources. The elaboration and approval of waste disposal schemes for cities and other populated areas, the construction of plants for the utilization of solid household waste in a number of cities, the organization of series production of garbage incinerating equipment and equipment for converting household waste into compost, and large-capacity garbage collection trucks must be ensured.

Union republic councils of ministers and corresponding ministries and departments are instructed to adopt measures to improve the safekeeping of carpentry articles, sanitary ware, and other materials removed during the repair and demolition of apartment buildings and to determine the procedure for their reuse and sale to the population, as well as material incentives to workers for ensuring their safekeeping.

In accordance with the resolution, starting in the 12th 5-Year Plan, all urban electric vehicles will be produced with control systems which ensure a saving of electricity. The production of instruments, equipment and automation systems making it possible to expend material resources more economically in housing and municipal services must be started.

Union republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and USSR ministries and departments are instructed to ensure constant strict monitoring of the consumption of fuel, heat energy, electricity and basic contruction materials in housing and municipal services, to step up propaganda of thrift and economy in this direction and to involve the population more widely in fulfilling work on maintaining the housing stock and yard territories in the proper technical and sanitary condition.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

PM120855 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 p 1

[LENTASS Report: "Enhancing Agricultural Production Efficiency"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and leaders of farms and subdepartments of the Leningrad agro-industrial complex was held in the Smolnyy Institute yesterday to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee conference which examined some practical questions of the development of agriculture and the implementation of the Food Program.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom, delivered a report at the conference.

It was noted that since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, the party's political and organizational activity has been intensifed in all sectors of economic and cultural building. The assertion of a businesslike style in work, the stepping up of the monitoring of the execution of adopted decisions, and the raising of party, state and labor discipline open up scope for initiative at local level. This is having a positive effect on production matters in all spheres of the economy.

The party is placing special emphasis on the creation of conditions for intensive transformations in agriculture and the stepping up of the material interest and responsibility of workers in all components of the agro-industrial complex in ensuring good end results. Ways of further developing this vitally important sector were defined by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. The Food Program has been approved. The materials of the CPSU Central Committee Conference and the conclusions and provisions of the speech delivered at it by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, mobilize us to implement them.

Now that the organizational and economic measures elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums are gathering momentum, it is essential to analyze once again what has been achieved and to focus efforts on eliminating existing shortcomings and enhancing agricultural production efficiency by every means.

It was noted that the oblast successfully fulfilled the targets of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan for the sale of meat, eggs, potatoes, grain, and vegetables to the state. However, the new, crucial targets demand the increasingly effective use of the material and technical base which has been created and the further intensification of production on the basis of the extensive introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience.

Paramount importance, the speaker stressed, attaches to the intensification of work on raising arable farming's productivity and stability. Examples were cited showing that many farms and associations every year, irrespective of weather conditions, obtain stable big harvests of all agricultural crops.

At the same time the increased volumes of land reclamation, the provision of fertilizers, the consolidation of the seed growing base, and the increased skill of cadres make it possible to obtain a far greater yield. In this connection the need was indicated for the comprehensive use of the scientifically substantiated system of arable farming developed by Leningrad scientists.

Special attention was paid to questions of the further consolidation of the feed base. We have opportunities for making better use of reserves for stockraising's fuller provision with coarse and succulent fodder, particularly by expanding sowings of pulse crops and making thrifty use of natural hay fields and pastures. Paramount importance attaches to questions of the rational use of all types of fodder, primarily concentrates, and of the timely commissioning of fodder production and forage storage facilities.

A considerable part of the report was devoted to questions of developing a leading sector -- stockraising. Its consistent transfer to an industrial footing makes it possible to ensure a steady increase in livestock and poultry productivity and labor productivity and a reduction in labor expenditures.

Nonetheless there are still many instances of the inefficient use of the dairy herd's good genetic potential. Much has to be done to increase the standard weight of young animals which are being fattened, to increase the livestock population of nonspecialized sovkhozes, and to further develop the subsidiary farms of the population and of industrial enterprises.

G.V. Romanov then dwelled in detail on problems of the rational use of fixed production capital. The leaders of the Boksitogorskoye, Tikhvinskoye, and Volkhovskoye sovkhoz associations, where the shift productivity of machinery and mechanisms remains low, were criticized. There are instances of gross violations of the rules governing the technical operation and storage of equipment and of its premature writing off.

The subdivisions of the Leningrad Oblast Selkhoztekhnika must display more efficiency and responsibility in resolving these questions. The interests of the matter require the immediate elaboration of a scientically substantiated complex of measures to improve the structure of the engineering service and to develop the repair and servicing base within the framework of the oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations.

The social restructuring of the countryside and the rate of housing and cultural and consumer construction have the most direct influence on the implementation of the Food Program. In recent years much has been done in this direction. However, efforts and funds are being fragmented among numerous rural projects. Individual Glavzapstroy trusts are lagging behind with the rural construction plan, and the Glavleningradstroy trusts have reduced their work volumes. There are also grave omissions on the part of the client, and they must be resolutely eliminated.

The complex conditions connected with the implementation of the Food Program, the speaker noted, require the further improvement of the standard of party leadership, unity of organizational and ideological educational work, and a consistent and principled approach toward the solution of economic and social problems. Questions of the selection, placement and education of cadres must occupy a special place in the activity of gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations.

A large detachment of leaders and specialists are now working in the countryside. Its qualitative makeup must continue to be improved. The training and retention of cadres of the mass trades have become the subject of close party concern. However, the frequent turnover of leaders and specialists is causing concern on individual farms and in individual associations. The turnover of cadres of the mass trades remains considerable on some farms. Party committees must not only investigate promptly the causes of these phenomena but also take the requisite steps to eliminate them.

The new organs of administration -- the agro-industrial associations -- must act more vigorously on the entire complex of problems. It is essential to improve the structure of all their components and straighten out the size of the administrative and managerial apparatus in servicing subdivisions.

An important place in the work of oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations must be occupied by questions of enhancing the reciprocal responsibility of all participants in the food process for the fulfillment of contract commitments. Special attention must be paid to questions of ensuring the safekeeping of agricultural output in all components of the agro-industrial complex.

The improvement of autonomous financing and the introduction of the collective contract must be an effective means of enhancing production efficiency. In accordance with CPSU Central Committee demands, it is essential to organize matters so that even in the current 5-year plan this progressive form of organizing and encouraging labor becomes a firmly established part of sovkhoz production practice.

All the work of rural workers is currently subordinated to the successful performance of spring field work and the organized transfer of livestock to summer pasturing. At the beginning of the year a good pace was initiated in all sectors of the rural economy. And the main task is not only to maintain but also to outstrip this pace. All necessary prerequisites have been created for this.

The duty of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations is to launch effective socialist competition for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and adopted pledges. This work must be closely linked with the dissemination of the initiative of leading collectives which have joined the movement for a fitting greeting to the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress, the 60th anniversary of the renaming of Petrograd as Leningrad, and the 40th anniversary of the complete liberation of the city of Lenin from the enemy blockade.

G.V. Romanov voiced the certainty that at this crucial stage of implementing the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the Leningrad party will, as always, display precision, discipline and organization and head in a militant way the struggle of the city and oblast working people to implement the party's plan.

SOVIET PRESS CONTINUES V-E DAY ARTICLES

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM111403 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Emulating the Exploit"]

[Text] The Soviet people and their servicemen; the working people in fraternal socialist countries; and all progressive mankind have festively celebrated the 38th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War. These May days have seen meetings of war veterans everywhere; and many thousands of Soviet citizens and people of good will abroad have visited sites of military glory and monuments and memorials to Soviet soldiers; to pay due respect to the bravery of the heroes and bow their heads before the bright memory of those who, in harsh battles against the enemy, defended the motherland's freedom and independence and brought liberation from the Hitlerite yoke to the enslaved peoples of Europe.

The greatness of the exploit accomplished by the Soviet people is appreciated increasingly deeply and greatly with the passage of time. This exploit fused together the unprecedented courage and supreme bravery of army and navy servicemen, the heroic actions of partisans and underground fighters, and the selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the Soviet intelligentsia, and the sons and daughters of our country's peoples who by their joint efforts forged victory over the hated enemy. Lenin's Communist Party, the leading and guiding force of our society, was the inspirer and organizer of the Soviet people's struggle against fascist aggression. The Soviet people's mass heroism reflected with majestic strength the qualities nurtured within them by the party and the entire social structure of our life -- communist conviction, devotion to the motherland, international duty, selflessness and collectivism.

The exploits of the Great Patriotic War heroes are our priceless spiritual asset, an inexhaustible source of pride and inspiration. This is why Victory Day is not just to look into the past. By resurrecting the harsh war years in their memory, people of all generations in our country commune with the heroic revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, learn bravery and steadfastness from the heroes of the front and the rear, and emulate their exploits in their own thoughts and deeds.

In the days of celebration of our victory we become especially strongly aware of the truth of the words that heroes do not die. Their life continues in the deeds and accomplishments of new generations of Soviet people, whose energy and talents raised -- under the Communist Party's leadership -- thousands of cities and villages from the ashes and ruins and brought about a new flourishing for the country. The Soviet state has become a state of all the people. A developed socialist society has been built in our country.

The Soviet people have faith in their strength and in the wisdom of the Communist Party and look boldly to the future. Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks set by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the November (1982) plenum of the party Central Committee, his report "60 Years of the USSR," and other speeches and documents, they are striving through selfless labor to ensure that our motherland, the great USSR, which emerged with honor from the harshest trials of the war years, becomes ever mightier. We are obliged to do this by the awareness of our historic responsibility for the country's future and for building the communist society and by the memory of the victims of the Great Patriotic War.

Victory was achieved at a high price. This is why the peace that has been achieved is infinitely dear to us, this is why we feel great hatred for the forces of imperialism and reaction, those inspirers and organizers of aggression.

Unfortunately, the crushing defeat of Hitlerite Germany, and then of militarist Japan, has taught reactionary imperialist circles very little. Today they are again preparing for a world war. The course of imperialist reaction, headed by the U.S. ruling circles, became especially aggressive at the beginning of the 1980's. People in the United States are openly hatching sinister plans for nuclear war in the hope of winning it.

As a counter to the aggressive imperialist policy, the Soviet Union together with the fraternal socialist countries is persistently struggling to eliminate the threat of war, safeguard peace and deepen detente. Our devotion to the cause of peace is consistent and steadfast. At the same time, however, it presupposes constant concern to ensure the country's security. V.I. Lenin taught us: "Prepare seriously, intensively and unswervingly to defend the fatherland, to defend the socialist Soviet republic!" This behest of Lenin's and the lessons of the Great Patriotic War demand that we constantly maintain high vigilance.

The Soviet people have been convinced more than once of the adventurism of imperialist policy. They are well aware that in order to defend peace, protect socialist gains and contain the imperialist aggressors they need strength, considerable strength. Exactly such strength is embodied by the Soviet Army and Navy, reliably protecting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

"Soviet servicemen," the jubilee Order of the Day from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, reads, "are loyal to Lenin's behests and, in close unity with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, are vigilantly guarding the historic gains of socialism and the security of the peoples. They are always prepared to fulfill their patriotic and international duty." Accumulated historic experience, the complex international situation and the growing military threat from the United States and NATO oblige Soviet servicemen to be always on the alert and keep their powder dry.

The sons and grandsons of the war heroes now stand beneath the glory-covered combat banners. They are emulating the veteran heroes and learning from them boundless devotion to the party and the people as well as loyalty to their military oath and military duty. They understand that, in order to match the heroes, they must conscientiously and insistently master the first-class weapons and equipment, assimilate the science of achieving victory that was forged in the battles for the motherland, and instill in themselves ideological tenacity, bravery and courage. Today the troops are actively preparing for the summer training period. It is the lofty duty of the motherland's defenders to mark this period with new achievements in combat and political training, a further strengthening of organization and discipline, and increased combat readiness.

The celebration of the 38th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War took place under the flag of loyalty by all generations of Soviet people to the heroic traditions of the party and the people. Emulating the exploits and worthily bearing the baton of combat and labor glory, the Soviet people will multiply the fruits of our victory and achieve new and remarkable accomplishments in the building of communism.

IZVESTIYA on Army's Internationalism

PM121253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by Mikhail Vershinin: "Red-Star Internationalists"]

[Text] It was the hot summer of 1944. The cavalry guards squadrons were rushing westward along the dusty Ukrainian roads. Not years or months, not even days, but just hours separated us from a historic frontier -- we were to travel beyond the borders of our motherland as liberating servicemen, internationalist servicemen. Ahead lay unfortunate, long suffering Polish land, humiliated by the fascist butchers.

Tempered soldiers, covered in the glory of the great battles at Moscow and Stalingrad, the Caucasus and the Kursk Bulge, were marching across the border. Behind them remained the endless ashes of villages and ruins of city, the countless graves of their fellow countrymen fallen in battle or tortured to death by the invaders. Our cry -- "Onward to the west!" -- had now acquired its true meaning.

Before it actually crossed the border, the corps was joined by General K. Kraynyukov, a member of the Front Military Council and himself a former cavalryman, a former military commissar in P. Belov's cavalry corps at the very start of the war. The old and young cavalrymen knew Konstantin Vasilyevich Kraynyukov well. And now with Generals S. Sokolov and I. Kuts and Colonel F. Plantov, he was driving round the divisions and regiments prepared for the historic offensive.

"Comrade fighters!" Kraynyukov said, addressing the excited cavalrymen, "We are entering Poland! As internationalist servicemen you have already fought alongside the Polish Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division. That was last fall at Orsha! Your friendship with the Polish servicemen is cemented by blood, the blood shed for the freedom of your motherland, Belorussia. Now it is your sacred mission to liberate the Polish people, return peace to them, and open the way to a happy future for them. Front Commander Marshal Konev has asked me to tell you that each of you is a full ambassador for the world's first worker-peasant country."

A loud "hurrah" drowned the appeal of the Military Council member.

Not 2 hours had elapsed before, having passed through the swamps in the enemy's rear, the cavalrymen had left the border behind them, having set up a border sign with the inscription "USSR." Soon they were rushing headlong to the outskirts of Krasnobrod, a Polish city burned down by the fascist goons.

In a few days the mechanized cavalry group, splitting the enemy troops, encircling and routing them, had reached the eastern bank of the Vistula. Very important enemy rear communications were intercepted. The cavalrymen advanced by day and night, overcoming their drowsiness and tiredness. And they were welcomed by rejoicing people saved from mass extermination. The Poles shared their last possessions, but the fighters preferred to give everything they could to their liberated brothers and sisters. Scarlet posters and banners, spontaneous meetings, and volunteer guides -- all this has remained in our memories for our entire lives.

Surely we cannot forget the tears in the eyes of one of the few inhabitants of the village of Podklasztor to have survived the reprisal. The old man's name was Wojciech Kocrubiec. He wept and thanked our soldiers. And he kept saying: "Thank you for freedom!"

The same thing was said by thousands of people of different ages in Bilgoraj, Janow, Zaklikow, Frampol, Goraj and Krasnik. In fierce fighting, Ivan Sedov's tank crew killed 200 Hitlerites while taking Goraj alone. That was how the Stalingrader Ivan Sedov, on his tank called "Groznyy," mercilessly wreaked vengeance on the enemy for the annihilation of 1 million Poles.

It was a hard road! But nothing could stop our soldiers, the ardent internationalist fighters, communists and Komsomol members. Many years after the war, seeking out Ivan Sedov, I learned he had been awarded the Hero's Gold Star and had died the death of the brave on the eve of victory.

At the height of the offensive on the village of Bronienka Krasnik District, Lublin Province, the following incident occurred.

It happened literally in the aftermath of the fierce fighting imposed on the enemy by the Soviet tankmen Aleksandr Ilichyev, Nikolay Medvedev and Vasiliy Tyurnev. In Broniewka the Hitlerites, whose numbers were far greater, had managed to set fire to the tank, but the Soviet servicemen continued to fight to the last and inflicted losses on the enemy. Ilichyev and Medvedev died in the fighting. Returning fire, Tyurnev retreated. The Hitlerites followed him. Salvation came unexpectedly. A Polish family, risking their lives, gave shelter to the wounded tank crew member. The Hitlerites did not manage to find him.

That too was an international exploit.

And when, 40 minutes later, the cavalry guardsmen appeared on the outskirts of Broniewka, the Poles told them what had happened literally before their eyes and took us to the rescued hero.

I was present at the liberation of the ancient Polish city of Sanomierz in the battle formations of Gen N. Pukhov's 13th Army. There was something symbolic in that, since units of that Army had initiated on 22 June 1941 single combat with the enemy hordes on the border with Poland. Retreating under the onslaught of the enemy's superior forces, they promised to return. The Soviet servicemen kept their word. They not only returned, but crossed their country's borders, bringing liberation to Poland. Then, on 11 May 1945, they liberated Sudetanland, and the same Sudetenland which Hitler had seized from Czechoslovakia back in 1938 under the Munich diktat....

In the fall and winter of 1944 I took part in our troops' offensive operations on Romanian, Hungarian, and Yugoslav soil. It was a hard time. The fascist hordes in their death throes were offering fierce resistance. The Red Army brought the East European peoples freedom. Once, while spending the night at (Alsho-Felshe-Sechenke) on Hungarian soil, we heard the story of the old Magyar (Nad Zakariash). He described the years of fascist terror, and he recalled the years of the civil war in Russia and the Hungarian internationalists. The old man was astounded to learn that the 6th Cavalry Guards Corps, which had liberated Hungary, was commanded by General Ivan Fedorovich Kuts who had fought in the civil war in the Glorious International Battalion formed in Samarkand. The battalion's commissar at the time was Jozsef (Sekey), and the company commander was Bela Magyar.

Before the Hungarian campaign, and while they were actually on Hungarian soil, Kuts told the cavalry guardsmen of their fearless friends, the internationalist servicemen Sandor (Tankushich), Istvan (Gabrish), Bela Farkas, Janos Kovacs, Jozsef Toth, Andras Meszaros, and many others who had become Bolsheviks in the battles for the victory of soviet power.

It was there, in the flames of the civil war, that the sources of the young Red Army's internationalism were formed. It was the first heroic stage in the Soviet servicemen's international school. History has preserved for us the words uttered by the great leader of the revolution, Lenin, at a meeting of the Warsaw Revolutionary Regiment on 2 August 1918.

"You have been granted a great honor," Lenin said, "to defend the sacred ideas, weapon in hand, and, struggling with yesterday's frontline enemies, the Germans, Austrians, and Magyars, to implement the peoples' international fraternity in practice.... And I am sure, Comrades, that if you rally all military forces into the mighty international Red Army and move these iron battalions against the exploiters, against the aggressors, against the black hundreds of the whole world, with the war cry 'death or victory', then no force of the imperialists will stand up to you!"

The Red Army, loyal to Lenin's international behests, routed the hordes of interventionists and white guards into the civil war. Even then it had already brought freedom to the fraternal Mongolian people. It helped the Mongolian people to defend their freedom and independence by routing the Japanese militarists at Halhain Gol in August 1939.

The volunteer servicemen of the worker-peasant Red Army, without sparing their lives, helped republican Spain and the Chinese people in their fight for freedom. The history of the Soviet Army is a chronicle of proletarian internationalism. Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Rodimtsev, a paratrooper and machine gunner, marched in the ranks of the fighters of the international brigade to defeat the fascist interventionists on the Spanish Republic's soil. Svetlov's famous "Grenada" was on the volunteers' lips, as well as "Riego's Anthem." At that time it was still hard to predict the Senior Lieutenant's subsequent career.

Who could imagine that just 6 years later the legendary Rodimtsev Division would fight to the death at Stalingrad among the other units and formations of Gen Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov -- the same Chuykov who rendered irreplaceable support in defending China against the onslaught of the Japanese militarists? In those years, prior to Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, K. Meretskov and R. Malinovskiy, P. Rybalko and I. Kuts, P. Batov and Ya. Smushkevich, G. Shtern and P. Rychagov, N. Kuznetsov and V. Kholzunov, A. Serov, and many other Red Army and Navy heroes were fulfilling their international duty in Spain and China. In the harsh fall of 1942, at Kotluban, in the historic battle of Stalingrad, the internationalist soldier hero of the Soviet Union, Ruben Ruiz Ibarruri, who had received his baptism in combat fighting at Borisov in 1941, died the death of the brave.

Time has confirmed even further the great strength of the internationalism of our state, people, and army. Internationalism is the living soul of Soviet existence. So it was, is, and shall be! The red stars blazing on the civil war heroes' budennyy helmets, and on the helmets of the great patriotic war soldiers, passed to those heroes' grandsons and great-grandsons. They blaze on the soldiers' forage caps like the infading torch of internationalism. Today, Soviet servicemen, loyal to their international duty, are rendering fraternal aid to the working people of Afghanistan, against whom the imperialists are waging an undeclared war.

...Not so long ago I stood at the Brandenburg Gates in Berlin and spent a long time contemplating the past and present. Nearby stood the Reichstag, the very Reichstag over which the scarlet banner of victory had soared in the victorious year of 1945. The sinister shadow of Hitler's Reich has been consigned to oblivion like a bad dream. The GDR -- the western bastion of socialism in Europe -- has arisen from the ruins of the Reich as the reality of peace and socialism.

At dawn the next day I visited Treptow Park on one of the first city railroad trains. Before me stood the immortal Soviet soldier -- a soldier with a child in one hand and the victorious sword of vengeance in the other. Having routed the fascist vermin, the internationalist fighter saved the peoples' future. To this day the people of the world are indebted to him for their peace, prosperity, freedom, and tranquillity.

Deputy Defense Minister Comments

PM102255 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister: "The Saved World Remembers"]

[Excerpt] It is 38 years since Soviet forces met up with the allied armies of Britain and the United States fighting side by side against the common enemy -- fascist Germany. The troops of the anti-Hitler coalition armies congratulated one another on the common victory, shook hands and believed that never again would anyone bid for world supremacy and that all disputes would be settled via "round table" peace talks.

But once again there is trouble in the world. Trouble as a result of the aggressive actions of U.S. and other NATO countries' bellicose circles. As we can see, not everyone has benefited from the lessons of history. Again it is imperialism which is posing the threat to peace. Adventurism and willingness to risk mankind's vital interests for the sake of selfish goals are manifested in the policy of a number of countries' ruling circles.

The aggressive circles of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, are trying to retrieve the role of shapers of the destinies of peoples and states and to establish world domination, contrary to the existing strategic military balance of power in the world. Using the "Soviet military threat" fabrication as a smokescreen, the U.S. ruling circles set their sights in the late 1970's on achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union at all costs. They are increasing their military expenditure, cranking up the arms race, accelerating plans for the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and building up arsenals of various types of mass destruction weapons, including neutron and chemical.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries offer as an alternative to the NATO ringleaders' aggressive course the constructive position of struggle to strengthen peace, curb and halt the arms race, prevent nuclear war and ensure a just settlement of crisis situations at the negotiating table. In addition, in view of imperialism's increasingly aggressive nature, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are constantly devoting attention to strengthening the country's defense capability, although the Soviet Union has never sought in the past and is not now seeking military superiority over the other side. This is the essence of the Leninist peace policy.

"While consistently upholding the cause of peace and the peoples' security," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Congress" says, "the CPSU and the Soviet state are nevertheless aware that, until imperialism stops trying to upset the existing balance of power and gain military superiority, it is important to provide the Soviet armed forces with all they need to defend the USSR and its allies and friends. In line with Lenin's behests, the Communist party and the Soviet state are constantly displaying great vigilance and taking the requisite steps to strengthen our motherland's defense capability."

Missile Forces Chief Writes

PM102246 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 May 83 pp 1,3

[Article by Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief of strategic missile forces and USSR deputy defense minister: "The People's Great Exploit"]

[Excerpts] In celebrating victory day we are paying homage to all the peoples who participated in the struggle against fascism. However, the decisive role in the victorious outcome of World War II was played by our country and its armed forces. During the war the Wehrmacht lost more than 73 percent of its manpower on the Soviet-German front. About 74-75 percent of the artillery, aircraft, tanks and other combat equipment belonging to the aggressor was also destroyed.

Our victory in the Great Patriotic War was a triumph for Soviet military art.

Many of the Soviet forces' major strategic operations have gone down in military history as models of the generalship of our military commanders educated by the Communist Party.

The Soviet people's victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism had a most profound effect on the entire course of world development. The world socialist system emerged, the general crisis of capitalism deepened, its colonial system collapsed and the development of the world revolutionary process accelerated. Our victory convincingly demonstrated once again how encroachments on socialism end. The outcome was an object lesson for all who are currently trying to pursue policy from a position of strength.

For nearly four decades our people have been living and working in conditions of peace. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have been persistently and consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy. But the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries are encountering fierce resistance from imperialist reaction. The most bellicose groupings have become more active in the West; above all in the United States. Having raised the arms race to an unprecedented level, they are trying to upset the strategic military balance in the world and alter from a position of strength the correlation of forces between socialism and capitalism in their favor.

All this exacerbates the world situation to an extremely dangerous degree. In these conditions the CPSU and Soviet Government are urging our people to display great vigilance and strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might. "All efforts to achieve military superiority over the USSR are in vain." CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu V. Andropov has said. "The Soviet Union will never allow this; it will never leave itself defenseless in the face of any threat."

As a result of the constant concern of the CPSU and Soviet Government and of all our people the aspect of the Soviet armed forces has changed beyond recognition. Today they have all they need to repulse any aggression, whatever its origin. All branches of the armed forces -- ground forces, air defense forces, the air force and the navy -- have forged ahead in their development. They are all supplied with modern combat equipment and mighty missile weaponry, and their personnel are distinguished by their high skills and the outstanding moral and combat qualities of loyal defenders of the homeland.

The youngest branch -- the strategic missile forces -- are an important component of the armed forces. Since they came into being they have become our motherland's reliable shield. Today they possess the most sophisticated ICBM and medium-range missile complexes capable of delivering nuclear warheads of massive destructive power to the target with great reliability and accuracy and delivering unavoidable strikes against an aggressor, wherever he may be.

The strategic missile forces are in a state of constant combat readiness. The missile troops are on watch all the time. This means that they must be constantly alert and at the ready. Combat readiness in missile forces subunits and units is measured in minutes and seconds. Intensive combat training is taking place in the forces. Socialist competition is spreading and the motto is "Increase vigilance and reliably safeguard the motherland's security!"

The Soviet Armed Forces are carrying out their historic mission to defend the gains of socialism side by side with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries. The present generation of Soviet troops are proud of the lofty vocation of vigilant and reliable guardians of the motherland. True to the heroic traditions of their grandfathers and fathers, they are constantly mastering combat equipment and weapons are ever ready to carry out any order issued by the party and the Soviet Government to defend our motherland and the socialist community countries.

Marshal of Aviation Koldunov

PM121256 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 May 83 p 1

[Article by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense ministers: "A Great Feat"]

[Excerpts] Today is Victory Day. As a result of the great feat of liberation by Soviet people, the peoples of Europe have been free of the horrors of war for almost 40 years and are enjoying all the blessings of peace. It is particularly appropriate to recall this now, at a time when, through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles, black storm clouds of war are again gathering over the world. Seeking to revive their former might, which has irretrievably receded into the past, the United States and its NATO allies are carrying out intense military preparations aimed against the socialist community countries. They are rapidly increasing military expenditure, stepping up the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and grossly interfering in other states' internal affairs. Practical preparation for the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, which represent a great threat to the cause of peace, is under way in a number of European countries. The Pentagon is expanding its network of bases and military installations on foreign territory and harbors plans for militarizing space. American foreign policy's main goal is to disrupt the peacefully established military strategic balance and subordinate the course of world development to its will.

The U.S. Administration is attempting to convince itself and inspire its allies with the illusory hope that with the aid of new weapons they will succeed in crushing the most progressive social system in the world. These gentlemen have short memories. They stubbornly refuse to appreciate that history is not developing as they would like.

The Great Patriotic War convincingly showed that there are no forces in the world which can destroy socialism, disturb our society's sociopolitical unity, or enslave people whose devotion to the radiant ideals of communism is boundless and whose readiness for their sake to rise at the party's summons to feats of arms and labor knows no limits.

The CPSU, which marks its 80th anniversary this July, was the inspirer and organizer of all the Great Patriotic War victories. It assumed all responsibility for the fate of socialism, the people, and the country. Having reorganized work on a war footing and roused the Soviet people to the holy war against the aggressor, the CPSU acted as a fighting party. About 60 percent of its members were in the Army or Navy. Communists were, as always, to be found in the most difficult and crucial sections of the front and rear. Soviet trade unions and the Komsomol were loyal assistants to the party in mobilizing the masses to repulse the hated enemy.

The indissoluble link between front and rear and the organic unity of the Armed Forces with the multinational Soviet people was the powerful source of our great victory. Of one flesh with their people, the Army and Navy today too are constantly aware of the people's great concern and attention. Soviet servicemen experience a full-blooded and meaningful social life.

They see their patriotic duty as being to add to the combat traditions and military glory of the generation of victorious servicemen with new successes in service and training.

Competing under the slogan "Enhance vigilance and reliably secure the motherland's security", the Soviet Armed Forces servicemen are persistently waging a struggle for the absolute fulfillment of tasks in combat and political training and the maintenance of constant combat readiness, are improving their military skills, and are mastering modern equipment and weapons. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government worthily mark the successes of the motherland's armed defenders.

Local party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organs and production collectives are giving all possible support and attention to Soviet servicemen. And the latter, in their turn, are constantly strengthening ties with the working people, carrying out much work for the military-patriotic education of the young and taking an energetic part in constructing many projects which are important to the country, including the Baykal-Amur Railroad. Their contribution to the nationwide cause is considerable. Here is an eloquent example: More than 90 bridges have been constructed on the Baykal-Amur Railroad by railroad worker servicemen commanded by Hero of Socialist Labor Lieutenant Colonel S. Palchuk. And many similar examples can be cited.

This year our people and their armed defenders are celebrating Victory Day in an atmosphere of political and businesslike activeness aimed at implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum. Soviet people are devoting all their strength and creative energy to the high-quality fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, to raising the country's prosperity, and to consolidating peace and security in the world.

For 1,418 days and nights the Soviet people and their Armed Forces conducted the bitter struggle against fascist Germany. Our victory was achieved at the cost of immense ordeals and sacrifices. The Great Patriotic War teaches us to show indefatigable vigilance toward imperialist intrigues, to unmask the maneuvers of enemies of peace and detente, and to show constant concern for strengthening the economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has observed, we are well aware that you will not get peace from the imperialists by asking. It can be defended only by relying on the indestructible might of the Soviet Armed Forces. Raised on the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and selflessly devoted to the Communist Party and the great motherland, the Soviet Army and Navy servicemen are honorably standing guard over the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Adm Sorokin Hails Victory

PM111137 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 May 83 p 1

[Article by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Each One Forged the Victory"]

[Excerpts] On 9 May the Soviet people, our friends abroad, and all who hold dear peace and progress celebrate the 38th anniversary of the defeat of the German fascist invaders. There are not many events in history which have been turning points in man's destiny and which influence man's development with unremitting force. The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is one of these. It was the natural outcome of the fiercest and bloodiest of wars, in which our country lost 20 million of its sons and daughters.

In this war Soviet people defended the right to life, defended the gains of Great October and their honor, freedom, and independence, and saved the peoples of the world from the brown plague.

Our victory was a spring for mankind. It strengthened the USSR's prestige and international position and opened up favorable new opportunities for the growth of the forces of socialism, national liberation, democracy, and socialism throughout the world. The Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces played a decisive part in defeating fascist Germany and its satellites. They bore the main strike of the 5 million-strong invasion army, fully mobilized beforehand, and held out in the face of a superior war machine. While the United States and Britain, under the influence of imperialist circles, were delaying opening up a second front and were counting on weakening the USSR in the course of the war, the Soviet people put into operation the socialist state's material and spiritual potential and altered the course of the war, which ended victoriously in the lair of the overthrown enemy.

After the war the world socialist system formed and became the decisive factor in social development. The peoples of the socialist community countries are achieving great successes in resolving economic and social tasks. Ever new countries and peoples are embarking on the path of socialism. The alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat, and the national liberation movement is strengthening. The correlation of forces on the planet is continuing to change in favor of peace, democracy and socialism.

This course of history does not suit the reactionary forces of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism. Ignoring the lessons of the past war, the U.S. administration and the governments of a number of NATO states are bringing constant pressure to bear on the socialist countries, are stepping up subversive work against them, and are organizing widespread campaigns of lies and slander. They are seeking to disrupt the prevailing balance of forces and are threatening the world with nuclear war. To achieve military superiority, appropriations of trillions of dollars are being earmarked and various militarist plans and programs are being adopted and implemented. Frenziedly arming itself, the West is blatantly ignoring the USSR's peace initiatives to prevent war.

Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet Government have been obliged to supply their Armed Forces with everything necessary and to strengthen the country's defense capability for the reliable defense of the USSR and its allies and friends. "We will never allow our security or the security of our allies to be jeopardized," Yu. V. Andropov has said. The Soviet people and their armed defenders are greeting the 38th anniversary of the defeat of fascism closely rallied around Lenin's party and its Central Committee. They are fully determined to fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and to struggle persistently for the implementation of the peace program for the eighties. The Army and Navy personnel are boundlessly devoted to their people and are constantly surrounded by their love and care. The commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are doing everything to ensure that the powerful equipment and weapons which the Soviet people supply to their servicemen are in skilled and reliable hands. The Armed Forces are helped in resolving this task successfully by the local party, soviet, and Komsomol organs, DOSAAF organizations, the Znaniye society, and Soviet culture workers. Every year about 2 million patronage events are held through the efforts of creative unions and societies and scientific, cultural, and enlightenment institutions and organizations for the Army and Navy servicemen.

Fulfilling the demands of the party Central Committee, the Soviet servicemen are vigilantly and reliably safeguarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the gains of the society of developed socialism. They are ready to deal an immediate and crushing rebuff to any aggressor.